The New-York Times.

VOL. VIII.—NO. 2407. NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1859. PRICE TWO CENTS.

THE DEATH OF FANNY DEANE HALSEY.

Recovery of the Body from the Water Near Fort Hamilton.

SUSPICION THAT SHE WAS MURDERED.

SINGULAR HISTORY.

Arrest of Mr. Halsey, and Mr. Wells, of Brooklyn.

STATEMENT OF THE MOTHER OF THE DECEASED.

Statement of Mr. Halsey, her Husband.

Biographical Sketches of Fanny Deane and Mr. Halsey.

PROCEEDINGS OF THE CORONER'S JURY, &c.

The discovery at the beach in Fort Hamilton, on Sunday, of the body of a young and handsome woman, well clothed, and but apparently recently dead, naturally excited much interest there; and, when the intelligence reached this City, evoked probably a greater interest here. Satiated as we are with horhors, the circumstances of this case, and the revelations which followed when her identity was made known, elicited unusual comment, and disclosed a story of domestic unhappiness hardly less deplorable than its result. The body was that of Fanny Deane, an actress, who, two years ago, married an Englishman named Halsey, and thence, it would seem, began a career of ruin.

The condition in which the corpse was found when taken from the water did not show that before death she had been subjected to violence. The prevalent belief is that, driven to desperation by accumulated ills and repeated indiscretions which either had been or might be at a moment discovered, she committed suicide.

FINDING OF THE BODY.

About 5½ o'clock on Sunday afternoon, a little lad, a son of Mrs. Cunningham, who lives a short distance to the northward of Fort Hamilton, discovered an object floating in the water at a short distance from the shore. Mrs. Cunningham called to Mr. Westerway, who lived near-by. He took a boat and went out to see what it was. It proved to be the body of a female, which he secured by a rope and towed to the shore. The deceased had erobably been in the water two or three days. She was apparently about nineteen or twenty years of age, of dark complexion, with auburn hair, and blue eyes. Her dress was of black silk, with flounces of lace pending from the skirt; a white and black straw bonnet, lace undersleeves, black barege shawl, a gold shawl pin, a gold chain and double locket, attached by a gold chain about her neck, which contained fine likenesses of two gentlemen since recognized as her brothers, cameo ear-rings, and rings upon her fingers.

Mr. Bennett, the Coroner, living at Bay Ridge, was notified, and soon arrived at the place. A Coroner's Jury was impanneled on the beach, with Dr. Francis Mahan as the foreman. The body, upon examination, exhibited no external marks of violence. The right eye was wanting, and the socket seemed as if it had been eaten out by the fishes; there was some discoloration under the left eye, upon one of the arms and back of the shoulders. Her hose, which were of cotton, were discolored, as were other portions of her under-clothing, showing that the body had probably lain in the City docks. Dr. Mahan made but a casual examination, sufficient, however, to satisfy him that the deceased had been a mother. The only testimony offered was that relating to the discovery of the body.

Dr. Mahan stated to the Coroner that he thought he had seen the deceased when alive, and believed that the body was that of Fanny Deane. The Doctor, who seems to have known the family from an early period after their arrival in New-York, states that they arrived in this country several years since in impoverished circumstances, though the mother was related to an Irish Lord, and that for some time they were cared for by the Masonic fraternity. Fanny, who was then a mere child, exhibited a taste for poetry, and soon acquired a considerable knowledge of Byron and Shakespeare, whom she would quote with surprising accuracy and taste. This led the parents to educate her for the stage. Her success as an actress, however, appears to have been but an indifferent one, and her career has been a struggle with ill-fortune and disappointment.

The verdict of the jury was, that the deceased had met her death through some agency to them unknown.

FURTHER PROCEEDINGS AT FORT HAMILTON.

Early yesterday morning Halsey, the husband, who had been previously arrested in this City at the instance of the dead wife's brothers, was brought to Fort Hamilton, in charge of an officer. His bearing, on being brought into the room where the body was deposited, was not, it is said, unbecoming in one influenced by a decent feeling of sorrow. He wept, and inveighed against him whom he declared to be her paramour and seducer. On being asked as to his knowledge of her, he did not hesitate to confess she had been his wife.

Having been questioned as to when he had last seen her, he answered that she had been missing since Wednesday last; then he went in search of her throughout the City, in company with one of her brothers, and as she could not be found, that he went, on Thursday, to Albany, and on Friday telegraphed the friends of the family that he could find no trace of her in that place.

Her brothers, three of them, accompanied by their friends, had arrived at the Coroner's at an earlier hour, and readily identified the corpse as their sister's. They were loud in their denunciations of the husband, represented him as an English *roué*, who, originally of a good family, had taken to gambling, and when he had exhausted his fortune, lived on a meagre income allowed by his father, and spent his wife's earnings until, when she was unable to earn more, he left her in poverty, and made no further effort to provide for her wants. The brothers themselves are described as being intelligent and clever. One of them is reported to be an employe in the Post-office.

One of the facts in this case, and not the least significant one, is that some of the friends of the parties exhibited to the Coroner two letters, one of which purports to have been written to Mrs. Halsey by Mr. Wells, of Brooklyn; the other of which is ostensibly her reply, declaring the impossibility of her keeping the appointment, and lamenting that her husband had discovered the *liaison*. Halsey solemnly declares his innocence of all knowledge as to her death.

Yesterday afternoon, the Coroner empaneled a new jury, which, after having seen the body, was adjourned until to-day. A thorough *post-mortem* examination was made, but it led to no new disclosures. No marks of violence before death were found, and the general impression is that the unfortunate woman, tired and harrassed by galling reflections, put an end to her life. The proceedings this morning may possibly throw more light on the matter.

STATEMENT OF THE HUSBAND OF DECEASED.

Mr. Halsey, the husband of the deceased, expressed not only a willingness, but a desire to give a full statement of the affair, as far as his knowledge went. His own arrest implied, he said, a possibility of guilt on his part, and he was desirous to dispel any unjust suspicion that might be excited against him. Two years ago last February, he first saw Miss Deane at Wallack's Theatre, playing in Brougham's "Game of Life." Her personal beauty, excessive sprightliness, and marked indication of genius, won his admiration. He sought an introduction, and in about six weeks married her. They lived happily together, and up to the time that they parted on Wednesday morning last, an unkind word never passed between them. He idolized her, and it was at his solicitation that she left the stage. He says he urged her after marriage to this step, in order to save her from the attentions of unscrupulous men, who always lie in wait about theatres to ensnare and ruin, young and beautiful *debutantes*. For some time past however, their pecuniary circumstances had been such that he had been compelled to consent to her reappearance in public.

About 9 o'clock on Wednesday morning he left the house, having first given her money to buy a pair of gaiters. She was in good spirits, and they parted with a kiss. In about two hours he returned, he says, and found her writing a note. She endeavored to hide the note, which excited his suspicion that there was something wrong, and he demanded to see what she had written. She refused at first, but on his insisting, finally handed over the paper, and he saw that it was the commencement of a note to Mr. Wells, a prominent contractor on the Brooklyn Water-Works, appointing a meeting at an assignation house in Greene-street. Overwhelmed with astonishment and grief, he still felt that he had a duty to perform to his children, to keep the fact of their mother's infidelity from becoming public. He accordingly asked her to tear up the note she had written and write to Mr. Wells that she had confessed all to her husband, and that she should never see him again. His wife wrote the note in accordance with his solicitation, which note, together with other notes, he had delivered, since his arrest, into the hands of Acting Superintendent Carpenter. From the other notes, he gathered the fact that his wife's intimacy with Mr. Wells commenced about Christmas last, and that Mr. Wells had, since that time, given his wife various sums of money. After writing the note to Mr. Wells, at his direction, his wife expressed the greatest regret for her conduct, and promised never again to deviate from the path of virtue. Directly after the interview, which lasted only about half an hour, he left the house—previously, however, asking her not to go out of the house that day. He went directly to BASSFORD'S billiard-rooms, in Fulton-street, and remained till 5 o'clock in the afternoon. Thinking it possible that Mr. WELLS might come out to meet his wife, he went over to the Pierrepont House, in Brooklyn, where Mr. W. boarded, to watch for him. In the course of two hours a man came out of the hotel, whom, believing to be Mr. Wells, he followed over to New-York as far as the Prescott House, when he discovered that he had made a mistake in the man. He had never seen Mr. Wells but once, and had an imperfect recollection of his appearance, and discovered his mistake by another man addressing him by a different name. It was 9 o'clock when he left the Prescott House, and he went from there to Greene-street, and stationed himself opposite the assignation house referred to in his wife's note to keep up a still further watch. He staid there nearly two hours, but saw no one either enter or come out of the house corresponding with Mr. Wells.

From Greene-street he went directly to his heom in Twelfth-street. His wife's mother met him at the door, and he then learned for the first time that his wife went out between 2 and 3 o'clock, and that she had not returned. He immediately suggested awakening her two brothers and notifying the Police to assist in looking for her. The mother objected to this, alleging that it would excite suspicion against Fanny, and, moreover, declaring most emphatically that she would not under any circumstances stay away all night from her nursing infant. He then told his mother-in-law about his having detected his wife in writing a note of assignation to Mr. Wells, but she still insisted on no search being made that night, when he finally desisted from his entreaties and went to bed.

About noon on Thursday, as his wife did not appear, he lodged information of the fact of her being missing, at the Police Headquarters. During the day he was informed that a woman answering her discription had been seen on an Albany boat, and in the evening he took passage for Albany on board the *Isaac Newton*, arriving there the next morning. He spent nearly all day in inquiring at the hotels and elsewhere for her, but without any success. Taking an afternoon train he returned to the City, and remained at home Friday night and all day Saturday, and Sunday and Monday, until she was arrested. On Saturday, he sent a brother of his wife to Philadelphia, to inquire after a Mr. Brown, who formerly occupied a cottage adjoining one he and his wife formerly lived in. The continued absence of his wife, and Mr. Wells' protestation that he had not seen her, and knew nothing as to her whereabouts, caused an apprehension on his part that the Mr. Brown referred to might be connected with her disappearance. This Mr. Brown, he said, was a wealthy Virginian, who almost a year ago hired a cottage next to the one he and his wife occupied, and lived there with a woman who subsequently proved to be his mistress. Mr. Brown did everything in his power to induce Fanny to leave him, and carried his attentions to such an extent that his mistress one day hearing of it assaulted Fanny in the most violent manner, compelling him to make a complaint against her. He first became aware of Mr. Brown's attentions to Fanny on coming home unexpectedly one day from a chase after butterflies for her, and finding Brown kneeling at her feet. Mr. Halsey concluded his statement by asserting his conviction that his wife came to her death by suicide, and that his unexpected discovery of her infidelity impelled her to the act. His mother in-law, he said, had always entertained unkind feelings towards him, on account of his marrying her daughter contrary to her wishes. That she should charge him with murdering her did not surprise him at all, proving her deep-set prejudice against him. For his children he expressed the fondest affection.

STATEMENT OF MRS. DEANE, THE MOTHER OF DECEASED.

Our reporter had an interview with Mrs. Deane, the mother of deceased, at her residence No. 111 West Twelfth-street, and obtained from her the following statement relative to the circumstances attending her daughter's departure from her house on Wednesday last, together with other interesting facts regarding her history and that of her husband. She says that Mr. Halsey left the house a week ago last Sunday night, and did not return until Tuesday evening. On his return his wife expressed surprise at his absence and asked for an explanation. He told her not to be angry, that he had been absent on her account and had prepared a great surprise for her the next day, intimating that he had furnished a house for her to move into. The next morning (Wednesday) Mr. Halsey left the house about 9½ o'clock on good terms with his wife. Mrs. Halsey was in unusually good spirits during the forenoon, and was engaged in preparing dresses for her babies, whom she intended taking to visit Laura Keene, at her residence in Bleecker-street, on the following day. Her uncommon cheerfulness was remarked and spoken of by her mother, who attributed it to the surprise that her husband was going to give her. At 2½ P. M. Mrs. Halsey left the house, saying that she was going to purchase a pair of gaiters on the corner of Fifteenth-street and Eighth-avenue. This is the last her mother ever saw of her. As evening came and she did not return her mother began to grow uneasy, but comforted herself with the idea that she had gone to see her brother-in-law living in Varick-street. During the evening, however, a member of the family in Varick-street happened to call at the house, when she learned that her daughter had not been there. Mrs. Deane then thought that she had met her husband, while out, and had gone to some place with him—perhaps to see the pleasant surprise that he had prepared for her. Indulging in this hope she continued to sit up waiting for her return until the family had all retired. Between 11 and 12 o'clock the bell rang, and she ran to the door expecting to meet her daughter. On opening the door she found Mr. Halsey, but not her daughter. She immediately asked where Fanny was. Mr. Halsey exclaimed "My God, did she go out to-day—she promised me she would not go out." He then told Mrs. Deane to light the gas, and he would tell her the whole story. She did as requested, and he then told her that he had that morning detected his wife in the act of writing an improper letter to Mr. Wells of Brooklyn, and that on being taken to task by him, she had confessed to a criminal correspondence with the aforesaid Mr. Wells, commencing as far back as last Christmas. He then exhibited two letters from Mr. Wells to his wife, which she had given him, but which Mr. Wells denies having written. On discovering these facts, Mr. Halsey made his wife promise never to see Mr. Wells again, and also dictated a letter to Mr. Wells, which she penned, and in which she states to that gentleman that her husband has discovered all, and that they must not see each other again. Mr. Halsey further stated that his wife was to meet Wells at an assignation house that day, but had promised him when he went away in the morning that she would not leave the house. He concluded by saying that he supposed she was then with her paramour, at an assignation house. On hearing these relations, Mrs. Deane says she was thunderstruck, and could only reply that if they were true, and her daughter had gone astray, he had forced her to it by his neglect and ill-treatment. She says that Halsey wished to awake her sons and get a policeman and go in search of his wife that night, but she persuaded him not to do so, as he would thereby expose her daughter, who would be sure to come home herself, for she was certain that she would not stay away from her infant all night.

With regard to the statements made to her by Mr. Halsey that night, Mrs. Deane says that she has since learned that they were false in many particulars. In the first place she says she has seen Mr. Wells, who denies the authorship of the letters exhibited to her. In the second place she has learned from Mrs. Halsey's servant, who was with her mistress all the time that morning, that Mrs. H. was not engaged in writing, and did not have a pen in her hand before or after her husband left the house. This fact the servant also stated in presence of our reporter. On being asked if the letter to Mr. Wells, purporting to have been written by Mrs. Halsey, and dictated by her husband, was in her daughter's handwriting, she said that it was, but that it must have been written after she left the house, and, as she thinks, forced from her by her husband for the vilest purpose—to furnish him with the means of extorting money from Mr. Wells. Mrs. Deane does not hesitate to avow her belief that her daughter has been murdered by her husband. She says he is an inveterate and unscrupulous gambler, that this is his ruling passion, and that he will go to any extremities and resort to any means to obtain the wherewithal to gratify this absorbing propensity. She says that he has compelled her to borrow money of Mr. Wells, which he has spent at the gaming table, and has even pawned her clothing, the proceeds of which he has dissipated in like manner. She accuses him of having set fire to a house that he had furnished in Trenton, N. J., for the purpose of getting the insurance money, on which occasion her daughter barely escaped with her infant from the flames. He did not succeed in this, however, as the Insurance Company refused to pay the loss on account of their suspicions of his guilt. She states that her daughter was strongly attached to her husband, and has always concealed his faults, and even begged the servants who were cognizant of his conduct not to expose him. He is not intemperate, nor of an ugly disposition, always treated his wife kindly, and manifested great affection towards her, but his passion for gambling led him to make use of her in every manner he could that would assist him in raising the means to gratify this propensity. With this view she supposes he extorted from her an acknowledgment of criminal correspondence with Mr. Wells, and her theory of the motive of the murder is, that her daughter, after submitting to this last extremity of abasement, became desperate and threatened to expose his crimes, and that he put her out of the way to prevent the fulfillment of her threat. Mrs. Deane states that on Thursday, the next day after the disappearance of his wife, Mr. Halsey absented himself from the house, and did not return till Friday evening, when he stated that he had been to Albany in search of her. Yesterday morning, after one of the family had read at the breakfast-table a paragraph in the paper announcing the discovery of a body at Fort Hamilton, which they all recognized as that of Mrs. Halsey, one of the servants ran into Mr. Halsey's room and told him that Fanny had been murdered; whereupon he got up and coolly walked up stairs, without displaying the least emotion, or seeking to know any particulars relative to the affair. She says that since his arrest two packages of poison have been found in his desk, and are now in the hands of the Police. Regarding the marriage of her daughter to Mr. Halsey, she says that it was done without her knowledge and against her wishes, she having previously refused her consent. She states that Mr. Halsey had only been acquainted with her daughter six weeks, when, meeting her one day in Broadway, he requested her to go with him to witness a wedding at the Church of the Ascension, in Fifth-avenue. She accompanied him to the church, and, after entering, he told her that she was the party to be married, and that he had made all the preparations for the purpose. Her daughter consented, and they were married by Dr. Bedell, he giving the name of Henry Percy Howard. This was on the 25th of April, 1857. They were afterwards married again, at the mother's request, by Dr. Morgan, of St. Thomas Church, Broadway, on which occasion he gave his real name. Since their marriage they have lived a portion of the time, including the last eight months, at Mrs. Deane's, who keeps a boarding-house in Twelfth street, a part of the time in Philadelphia, and a part in Trenton, N. J. Mrs Deane says he has not followed any occupation since their marriage, and has had no means of support except $100 a year allowed him by his father, and that his associations have been mostly with gamblers, recently of the lowest kind.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF THE DECEASED.

Mrs. Fanny Deane Halsey, the deceased, was born at the small French town of La Prairie, on the St. Lawrence River, opposite Montreal, on the 5th of October, 1841, and was consequently 17 years and 8 months old at the time of her death. Her parents were both Irish, of the better class, her father being a wholesale druggist. She early displayed a talent for music and theatricals, and as her mother states, commenced her public performances at the early age of five years. She has continued her exhibitions at intervals from that time up to the time she was married, sometimes as a vocalist at concerts, sometimes giving recitations, and sometimes taking prominent parts as an an actress upon the stage. Her first appearance in this City was at Wallack's, in February, 1857, when she took a minor part in Brougham's play of "The Game of Life." It was during her engagement at that theatre that she became acquainted with Mr. Halsey, whom she married on a six weeks acquaintance, as stated elsewhere. Previous to her marriage she had appeared at various theatres in different cities of the United States and Canada, but never attained a very prominent position either as actress, reader, or vocalist. She possessed great versatility of talent, and had she confined herself to one line of ambition, would probably have attained a high reputation. Since her marriage she has only appeared on one or two occasions, the last of which was at a concert given in Mozart Hall, in October last, for the benefit of her mother. It is generally supposed that she was a sister of the celebrated actress, Julia Dean Hayne, and it is even asserted that this belief was permitted by herself and friends to gain currency, in the hope that it would aid her in her theatrical career, but there is no foundation for the rumor. There is no relationship, and has never been even an acquaintance between the families. Her mother, Mrs. Deane, is a widow, and has lived several years in this City. Previous to her marriage with the father of deceased, she had been married to a gentleman of the name of Tennyson, by whom she had three sons, one of whom was surgeon of the steamship *Central America*, and, together with Captain Herndon, met his death on that ill-fated vessel. Her other two sons are now living in this City, one being engaged in a dry goods house and the other as clerk in the Post-office. The deceased had one sister older than herself, who is now living with her mother in Twelfth-street. Since the unfortunate marriage of the deceased, she seems to have led an unhappy—and none the less so because an uncomplaining—existence; an existence which there is too much reason to fear she has been compelled by her pent-up sorrows to terminate by self-destruction. She has left behind her two children, a boy and a girl, the first thirteen months, and the last only nine weeks old.

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCH OF MR. HALSEY.

Henry Pearcy Halsey, the husband of the deceased, is a son of Henry William Richard Howard Halsey, of Henley Park, Surrey, England, a man of large estates and influence. Sir Walter Sterling, the Embassador of the English Government to Japan, when Commodore Perry negotiated our treaty with that Empire, is an uncle of the subject of this sketch, as also was the Mr. Halsey, the member of Parliament from Hertfordshire, who was drowned while crossing in a steamer from Genoa to Civitta Vecchio, at the time Sir Robert Peel was rescued. Being the eldest son, he was heir to the estates of his father, and, as such, received a university education. Having a predilection for the army, he was enrolled as First Lieutenant in the Fifteenth Huzzars, First Royal Regiment, and was afterwards transferred to an Infantry Regiment. His habits were like those of most fast young men of the army. He patronized the turf and gambling houses, and his losses were heavy in consequence. Like many other young men of means and family, whom the pursuit of fickle fortune had ruined, he was compelled to sell his commission and fly for refuge from his hungry creditors to this country. A wife, whom he married just after attaining his majority, died a short time preceding his departure. In the English Capital he was an intimate associate of Mr. Heid, one of the husbands of Lola Montez. On coming to this country, he solicited the acquaintance of Mr. Stoepel, who had been a musical teacher of Heid, and was then a leader of the orchestra at Wallack's Theatre.

Mr. Wm. Stuart, then having charge of this theatre, received Mr. Halsey very kindly, knowing that he was a gentleman by birth and position in the old country. Mr. Halsey dined frequently at Mr. Stuart's house. After a while he expressed a desire to go on the stage, and solicted Mr. Stuart to give him an engagement in his theatre. Mr. Stuart introduced him to Lester Wallack, the stage-manager, and he attended two or three rehearsals, but never ventured to appear in public. At the rehearsals he met Miss Fanny Deane, and they were soon married, greatly to the astonishment of Mr. Stuart and all parties connected with the theatre. The report, which was current, that Mr. Halsey was heir to extensive estates in England, made him a genera favorite among the female members of the profession Miss Deane was congratulated on having made a lucky hit. After the marriage, Mr. Halsey removed to Philadelphia, and after living there awhile returned to this City, having resided meanwhile a short time in Trenton, N. J. He has followed no profession, and for his own maintenance and that of his family, has relied on remittances from his father. He is now thirty-three years of age, has a tall, martial figure, full whiskers and moustache, a mild but expressive eye, dark, curly hair, and a Wellington nose.

Trial Trip of the General Admiral.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

The following account is an abstract of memoranda of the trial trip, lasting three days, of the Russian screw steam-frigate *General Admiral*, which I have thought of sufficient public importance to prepare for publication. As a matter of national pride and honest congratulation, as well as in its commercial importance—America sending a specimen of her naval architecture to Europe with the proposition to build the fleets of the world—the remarkable results recorded below must be of general interest to all.

Wednesday, June 1.—The *General Admiral* lying in the stream off Collins' Dock, weighed anchor at 3¾ P. M., and under moderate steam, passed Fort Diamond at 5 o'clock; Sandy Hook at 6:13; Light ship, 7¼, with the wind and tide ahead, the propeller making only 30 revolutions, with the steam from four boilers only—the whole number being six.

Passed Fire Island light at 11 P. M.—thirty six nautical miles from the light-ship.

Thursday.—During this day, four boilers only were used, and the average revolutions were 35 during the day. The day was spent in testing the sailing qualities of the vessel in various methods. At 5 P. M., with single reefed topsails, foresail, jib and spanker set, close-hauled on the wind, the revolutions averaging 43, made 12¾ knots. At 6 P. M. made a satisfactory trial of hoisting the propeller at sea.

Friday, 1 P. M.—Lowered the propeller, got up steam, and set fore and aft sails, and with 39 revolutions made as indicated by MASSEY'S patent log 19⅝ knots in 2 hours. From 6 to 8 P. M., with no sails set and with but 42 revolutions made 21 miles! Sea and wind ahead, the ship behaving admirably, without any pitching or rolling.

Saturday.—Returning, made Barnegat light at early morning, and, with steam on five boilers, average revolutions 43; running along the Jersey coast, with a strong breeze ahead from 11 A. M. to 1 P. M., made by patent log 19¾ knots; from 2 to 4 P. M. ran by patent log 27¾ knots, with an average of 44 revolutions. From 4 to 5 P. M., with 45 revolutions, speed by patent log, 14¾ knots, topsails, foresail and fore-and-aft sails set; passed light ship 2¾ o'clock, when the steamers *Vanderbilt* and *City of Baltimore* coming out of port, came in sight, upon seeing whom we again turned her head to sea, and made sail and ran with them (they also under sail) about two hours, beating both ships, and gaining on them about three miles in that time; after this tacked ship, running down between the two vessels, being saluted by the *Vanderbilt*; took in sail, reduced the revolutions to 30, and again made slowly for port.

Sunday.—Passed Fire Island at 9½ A. M., steam on all six boilers, revolutions 50. From 10½ to 11½ o'clock speed by patent log 12¼ knots; no sails set; passed Light-ship 11.6, Sandy Hook 11.48, (tide and wind ahead,) passed Fort Diamond 12.48; Castle William 1.20 P. M., and anchored at the place from whence we started at 1.40.

The trip was in every way a most satisfactory one' proving the unequaled character of the ship, in speed, surpassing two crack vessels, the *Vanderbilt* claimed to have made the shortest trip across the Atlantic, and the *City of Baltimore*, the fastest screw that has ever been in this port. As a sea boat, the *Admiral* is all that could be desired, whether before the wind, off, or jammed close up, with steam or sails, or both, against a headsea, in rough or smooth water, minding the helm like a cockle boat, we know not where to find a defect. This trip has proved her to be the fastest, as she is the staunchest and largest man-of-war in the world. And we need not wait for the unanimous verdict from the English at Southampton, the French at Cherbourg, and the Russians at Cronstadt, to let ourselves out, and give three times three for New-York and her shipbuilders, America and her mechanics. Yours, HIP, HIP, HURRAH.

Naval Intelligence.

The United States Revenue cutter *Washington*, Capt. HUDGINS, sailed for New-Orleans Saturday. She goes to New-Orleans to take the place of the cutter *Robert McClelland*, to which vessel Capt. H. has been instructed by the Treasury Department on his arrival out to transfer his officers and crew, and then to return immediately to New-York. List of officers on board the *Washington*: R. R. HUDGINS Commander; E. O. MURDEN, First Lieutenant D. D. TOMPKINS, Second Lieutenant; F. MCSTIRE Third Lieutenant.

The United States steamer *Minnesota*, which has been moored in the stream several days, is now alongside of Charlestown Navy-yard, and will be dismantled and her crew paid off in a few days.

The steam gun-boat *Narragansett* has been hauled out of the dry dock. Her engines and lower masts are in, and she will be made ready for sea without delay.

The steam sloop-of-war *Hartford* is at anchor in the stream, with sails bent, powder on board, and all ready for sea. The following is a correct list of her officers:

"Flag Officer, CHARLES K. STRIBLING; Captain, Charles Lowndes; Purser, Wm. Speiden; Fleet Surgeon, R. R. Finslar; Lieutenants, J. A. Walback, J. C. Myers, J. C. Beaumont, R. L. Law, A. M. De Bree; Chief Engineer, A. Lawton; Captain of Marines, A. Garland; First Assistant Engineers, F. C. Dade, Wm. S. Staum; Chaplain, P. G. Clark; Master, Edward Lea; Second Assistnt Engineer, Alexander Greer; Assistant Surgeon, W. G. May; Lieutenant of Marines, A. C. Dawson; Third Assistant Engineers, Hoppen Dobbs, Albert and George; Secretary to Flag Officer, Charles Downs; Captain's Clerk, J. M. Hall; Purser's Clerk, Wm. Roberts; Boatswain, Burroughs; Gunner, Thompson; Carpenter, Babbet; Sailmaker, J. A. Birdsall."

The *Hartford* is flag-ship of the East India squadron. She made an experimental trip in Boston bay.

The sloop-of-war *Levant* and the sloop-of-war *Constellation* are now nearly ready for sea.

There are now in Boston harbor two line-of-battle ships, the *Ohio* and *Vermont*; two first-class steam frigates, each of them larger than the liners, the *Minnesota* and *Colorado*; the new steam sloop-of-war *Hartford*; the new steam gunboat, the *Narragansett*; the *Constellation* and *Levant*, sailing ships, and two or three other smaller vessels—all in good order, and capable of being sent to sea at short notice, if required.

A BOSTON SHIP DESTROYED BY FIRE.—The ship *Pleiades*, Captain HALL, from New-Orleans May 4, for Queenstown, with 1,850 bales of cotton, was burned at sea, but her crew were saved. This information was sent by telegraph from New Orleans, under date of May 30, to the Merchants' Exchange News-room, hence we infer that her crew had been landed at the Southwest Pass. The *Pleiades* is owned in this City. The National office of Boston, has an insurance of $10,000 upon the vessel. There is also insurance of $7,000 at the Washington, and $1,500 at the Franklin

U. S. ARCHIVES IN MEXICO.—We learn by private letters that, during the closure of our entire Legation at the City of Mexico, by the withdrawal of Consul BLACK'S exequatur, the archives of the Legation have been intrusted to Señor PASTORE, Chargé d'Affaires for the Republic of Ecuador. They would, we understand, have been transferred at once to Vera Cruz, the capital of the Constitutional Government, to the charge of Mr. MCLANE, but for the difficulty of doing so in the present distracted state of the country.

We are gratified, also, to learn that, more courteous than the British Minister, Señor PASTORE also offered formally to take American citizens resident in Mexico under his protection, but, strange enough, the Miramon Government would not permit it. Referring to the circulars of the State Department, before alluded to, Señor BONILLA was pleased to say that the Government itself had taken American citizens under its own protection.—*New-Orleans Picayune.*

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Arrival of the City of Washington.

Gen. Forey's Official Report of the Battle of Montebello.

Particulars of the Affair at Vercelli.

Interesting Political and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

Cotton Easier—Breadstuffs Dull—Provisions Steady.

CONSOLS 91 5-8 @ 91 7-8.

The screw steamship *City of Washington*, Capt. PETAIN, which sailed from Liverpool at 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 25th ultimo, and from Queenstown on the afternoon of the 26th, arrived here at 1 o'clock this morning.

The steamer *Indian*, for Quebec, left Liverpool an hour or two in advance of the *City of Washington*, and the *Ariel* was to leave Southampton for New-York on the same day.

The screw steamer *Argo* was appointed to sail from Galway for St. Johns, N. F., on the 28th ult.

The Cunard steamship *Africa*, from New-York, arrived at Liverpool shortly after noon on the 23d ult.

THE WAR IN ITALY.

Particulars of the First Battle.

The first regular battle took place on the 21st of May, the Austrians having previously assailed Casteggio and occupied Montebello. There are several different dispatches in regard to this event, but they are all pretty much the same in effect.

The following, from the Paris *Moniteur*, is the most explicit:

ALESSANDRIA, Saturday, May 21.

The Austrians, about 15,000 strong, attacked the advanced posts of Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS. They were driven back by General FOREY'S division, which behaved admirably, and car ried the village of Montebello (already celebrated) after a fierce combat of four hours' duration.

The Piedmontese cavalry, commanded by Gen. SONNAZ, displayed extraordinary energy.

We have made 200 prisoners, one of whom is a Colonel.

We have from 500 to 600 killed and wounded. General of Brigade, BENEY, (Infantry,) and Commandant DUCHET are killed. Colonels Guyot de Lespart, de Bellefonds, Conseil Dumesnil and Commandants Sacretette and de Ferussac are wounded.

This affair does great honor to General FOREY, who displayed as much skill as bravery.

The Austrians are in full retreat since last evening. The loss of the enemy exceeds 2,000 men.

The Emperor left to-day, for Voghera, and visited the Hospitals where the Austrian wounded have been taken, with the French, and receive the same care.

A telegram, essentially the same as the above, from the Emperor to the Empress, was posted on the Paris Bourse on the 21st; and the Sardinian Government issued a corresponding bulletin.

The following is the official bulletin issued by the Austrian Government;

VIENNA, Sunday, May 22.

On the 20th inst., General STADION pushed forward a reconnaissance by a forced march towards Teglio and Montebello, but after a hot fight with a French force of superior strength, retreated behind the Po.

The official *Austrian Correspondence* of the 21st contains the following authentic communication on the subject;

"On the 20th inst. General STADION sent out a reconnoitering party to learn the strength and position of the enemy's right wing. The Austrians advanced towards Teglir and Montebello where they met the enemy in superior force. After a very severe conflict, General STADION drew back his troops in perfect order to the left benk of the Po, after having, however, forced the enemy to employ his whole strength."

The Vienna correspondent of the London *Times* says that the Austrian force consisted of three brigades, and that their loss was probably about the same as that of the French.

The Paris *Patrie* says that the troops engaged on the side of the allies consisted of 5,006 French only, and one Sardian cavalry regiment.

The *Debats* says General FOREY'S division was composed of four regiments of the line and the sixth battalion of Horse Chasseurs.

The *Nord* alleges that the French numbered 8,000 men, exclusive of the regiment of Sardinian cavalry.

The *Times* remarks that the Austrians evidently fought well, for they must have carried the town of Casteggio, which had been occupied by the French and barricaded before they could have arrived at the village of Montebello, where they were eventually driven. The Austrians seem to have been in the first instance successful, and only to have been driven back when the French support came up.

THE LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

General FOREY'S report of the battle of Montebello appears in the *Moniteur*. The exact loss of the French was not known, but he estimated it at 600 or 700. The loss in superior officers was heavy. The Austrians' loss is not calculated, and it is merely said that it must have been considerable. General FOREY thinks the force against him could not have been below 15,000 to 18,000 men—and prisoners reported at far above this number. Great praise is awarded to the Sardinians. The combat was a hand-to-hand fight in the streets of the village, which had to be carried, house after house.

Official Report of the Battle of Montebello.

The *Moniteur* of yesterday publishes General FOREY'S official report of the battle of Montebello, as forwarded by Marshal BARAGUEY D'HILLIERS to the Emperor:

VOGHERA, May 20, 1859—Midnight.

MONSIEUR LE MARECHAL: I have the honeur to send you a report of the engagement of my Division this day.

Having received information at 12½ (P. M.) that a strong Austrian column, with artillery, had occupied Casteggio, and had driven out from Montebello the advanced posts of the Piedmontese cavalry, I immediately pushed forward to the outposts on the Montebello road with two battalions of the Seventy-fourth, destined to relieve two battalions of the Eighty-fourth, encamped on that road, in front of Voghera, on the Madura level.

Meantime the rest of my Division was getting under arms—a battery of artillery (Sixth of the Eighth Regiment) led the way.

On reaching the bridge over the streamlet Fossagazzo, the extreme limit of our outposts, I ordered a section of artillery to be placed in battery, supported on the right and on the left by two battalions of the Eighty-fourth, their sharpshooters lining the banks of the stream.

Meantime the enemy had pushed on from Montebello to Ginestrello, and, being informed that he was advancing against me in two columns, the one by the high road, the other by the railway road, I ordered the left battalion of the Seventy-fourth to cover the road to Cascina-Nuova, and the other battalion to take up a position on the right side of the road, behind the Eighty-fourth.

This movement had scarcely been effected, when a brisk fusilade opened along the whole line between our riflemen and those of the enemy, who was advancing upon us, supporting his riflemen by heads of columns debouching from Ginestrello. The artillery opened its guns upon them with success; the enemy replied.

"I then ordered my right to advance. The enemy withdrew before the impetuosity of our troops; but, perceiving that I only had one battalion on the left of the road, a strong column was ordered to attack it. Thanks to the vigor and firmness of that battalion, commanded by Colonel CAMBRIELS, and to some happy charges of the Piedmontese cavalry, admirably led by General SONNAZ, the Austrians were driven back.

At this moment Gen. BLANCHARD, followed by the Ninety-eighth and a battalion of the Ninety-first, (the two others had remained at Oriolo, where they had an encounter,) joined me, and received the order to relieve the battalion of the Seventy-fourth charged to defend the railway road, and to establish himself firmly at Cascina-Nuova.

Reassured on that side, I again advanced my right, and carried, not without a serious resistance, the position of Ginestrello. Judging, then, that by following with the main body of my infantry along the ridges and the high road with my artillery, protected by the Piedmontese cavalry, I should more easily get possession of Montebello, I arranged my attacking columns as follows, under the orders of General BEUART:

The Seventeenth battalion of Chasseurs, supported by the Eighty-fourth and Seventy-fourth placed *en échelon*, attacked the south side of Montebello, where the enemy had intrenched himself.

A hand-to hand combat then ensued in the streets of the village, which we had to carry house by house. It was during this combat that General BEUART was mortally wounded at my side.

After an obstinate resistance, the Austrians were obliged to yield before the impetuosity of our troops, and, although strongly intrenched in the church-yard, they were driven out of that last position at the point of the bayonet, amid reiterated shouts of "*Vive l'Empereur!*"

It was now 6¾ o'clock. I thought it prudent not to follow up the day's success any further, and I halted my troops behind the ground upon which the churchyard is situated, lining the bridge with four guns and a number of riflemen, who drove back the last Austrian columns into Casteggio.

Shortly afterwards I saw the Austrian columns evacuate Casteggia, leaving a rear-guard there, and retire by the road of Casatisma.

I cannot, M. le Marechal, praise too highly the bravery of our troops in this affair; all—officers, subalterns, and men—vied with each other in emulation. Nor should I forget the officers of my staff, who were of the greatest service to me.

I shall have the honor in another report to send you a list of those who especially distinguished themselves.

I do not know as yet the exact amount of our loss. It is considerable, especially in superior officers, who did not spare themselves. I calculate it approximately at from 600 to 700 men killed or wounded.

The loss of the enemy must have been considerable, to judge by the number of killed found, especially in the village of Montebello.

We have taken about 200 prisoners, among whom is a colonel and other officers.

Some powper-wagons have also fallen into our hands.

As regards myself, M. LE MARECHAL, I am happy that my Division has been the first engaged with the enemy. This glorious 'baptism,' which recalls one of the noblest names of the Empire, will, I trust, mark one of those stages mentioned in the order of the day of the Emperor.

I am, with respect, M. LE MARECHAL, your very humble and very obedient servant, the General Commanding the First Division of the Corps,

FOREY.

P. S.—From information I have received from all quarters, the strength of the enemy could not be under from 15,000 to 18,000 men, and if I should believe the statements of the prisoners, it would exceed that number considerably.

Particulars of the Second Battle.

The Sardinian Government had issued the following bulletins in regard to a second battle:

"TURIN, May 21

The French in Italy—Letters from the Imperial Head-Quarters.

Correspondence of the Paris Constitutionnel.

ALESSANDRIA, Saturday, May 14, 1859.

The Emperor yesterday departed from Genoa amid the same acclamations and enthusiasm that greeted her arrival. At 2 o'clock his Majesty reached the dépôt of the Alessandria railway, and took his place in the royal carriage. At 4½ o'clock the Imperial train entered the city of Alessandria. On the way, at every station, and particularly at Ponte-Decimo, Ronco, Arguata, and Novi, the crowd came in numberless throngs, and reproduced the scenes that had attended our stay in Genoa. The people of these districts appear to be poor; but the faces, bronzed by the sun, are full of character. The bright, deep-seated eyes, lighten up countenances quite regular in their outlines, and at times lend a dignified expression to faces naturally not the most eloquent.

The entire route from Genoa to Alessandria was environed with French troops. Some as they pushed forward, followed a road running parallel with the railway, along hill-sides abounding with luxuriant vegetation. Others had already formed their camps, and in every direction nothing but a series of delicious little pictures of BELLANGE or RAFFET, could be seen, representing a halt in a village or on the high-road. Tents had been erected at the feet of green trees, or on the banks of streamlets, and here and there burned the hastily improvised kitchen fire. A the windows of the road-side cabins we could perceive our fellows already on terms of intimate familiarity with the inmates, and nonchalantly fulfilling the offices of the toilet. In the better houses, our officers have been received with a hearty welcome, and the occupants, hovering about their guests, studied their gestures, and hastened to furnish every object necessary to their entertainment.

At Arquata, which is the temporary head quarters of Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS, the effect was still more picturesque. The roads around the station incumbered with packages and bundles destined for the Commissariat, and the troops—grenadiers, Zouaves, Turkos, *chasseurs-à-cheval* and artillerymen—had fallen into line with that promptitude and ingenious skill which characterize all the operations of our army. The brave Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS occupies a flying camp.

At Novi I saw the first defensive works. Trenches have been dug at some distance from the houses, and isolated sentinels stand guard upon all the paths of approach. This service is performed entirely by Piedmontese soldiers, but our troops predominate in the garrison. Between Arquata and this place, by the way, are at present concentrated the Sardo-French forces destined to act as a reserve. Not far from Arquata, in the direction of Tortona, would have taken place the first battle, if the Austrians, sus pending their march and changing their plan, had not, a fortnight ago, commenced their retrograde movement.

The city of Alessandria was transformed in honor of the Emperor's reception. The inhabitants made all haste to decorate their houses. In the Strada della Pierra, which is the principal street adjoining the railway dépôt, all the houses were crowded to the topmost story. Shops entirely disappeared beneath their drapery of tri-colored flags—it might have been thought a street in a French village at the moment the procession of the *Fête Dieu* was about to move. Every thirty yards arches of triumph were erected, surmounted in turn with the royal crown of Savoy and the imperial crown of France.

At the door of the dépôt, and as an opening to the route leading into the city, two great pyramids ornamented with flags bore as inscriptions these words of the Emperor:

"*The object of this war is to restore Italy to herself, and to change her masters; we shall behold on our frontier a friendly people, who owe to us their independence.*"

And again:

"*Let France arm herself, and say distinctly to Europe: I desire no conquests; but I boldly avow my sympathy with a people whose history is intermingled with our own, and who groan under foreign oppression.*"

Further on, upon gilded escutcheons, there might be read other inscriptions in favor of Italian independence, and, at the emtrance of the city, on a wide streamer, were the words:

"TO THE HEIR OF THE CONQUEROR OF MARENGO."

At the extremity of the Strada della Pierra, on *la Piazetta*, was placed a beautiful marble bust of the Emperor NAPOLEON I., with the inscription on the base:

"*A Napoleone III.,*
A Vittorio Emmanuele II.!
Questa muta eloquente effigie,
Rivendicata alla luce
Dopo il trattato di Viena,
Attestata concertandole,
Le gloria di Francia,
Le italiche speranza."

At the Piazetta we enter the most beautiful street of Alessandria, the Strada Larga. The houses, though built of brick, have the air of wealth and elegance. On the Piazza Reale, where are situated the Palace, the Town Hall, and the Theatre, beautiful trees in full blossom served instead of arches, decorated with streamers and trophies; and, in the evening, the illuminated square was converted into a vast fairy palace, where music was furnished by several bands of the Piedmontese regiments. In the court of the castle the band of one of our regiments of the line was heard playing the most spirited airs.

The Emperor, who sat out alone from Genoa, where he left the Prince NAPOLEON, was met at the end of his journey by King VICTOR EMANUEL, who hastened for that purpose from his head quarters. The two sovereigns cordially embraced, and had hardly entered the palace when they reappeared upon the balcony. I shall not attempt to describe the clamorous uproar and enthusiasm which occurred at this moment. It is impossible. On the passage to the palace the multitude pressed under the very horse of the Emperor, reached out their hands toward him, and flowers rained from all sides. The streets were paved with bouquets. The popular taste for flowers is extravagant; it is, in fact, rather a passion than taste.

The double hedge of soldiers formed from the dépôt to the palace, was composed on the right of French, and on the left of Sardinian troops. The Emperor was preceded by a detachment of Sardinian carabiniers, and some some French gendarmes. The escort was composed of French hussars and chasseurs.

The population of Alessandria, which at ordinary times is about 50,000, has amounted to 100,000 during the last two days. All the houses are overflowing; the hotels are packed with people; and I have no idea where I shall pass the night. I compete with two visitors from Turin the possession of an attic chamber. The head of an impromptu bed rests on an empty chicken-coop, and its foot upon two large brick ovens, which it is agreed shall be allowed to cool at bed-time. These accommodations are to be enjoyed by the highest bidder. In many of the streets sheds have been improvised, under which the horses of chasseurs, hussars and artillerymen are quartered. Some of the straw litters are shared between the horses and their riders—accommodations of questionable comfort, in weather as unpleasant as this. It is cold and cloudy; and I search the horizon in vain for the sun of Italy. Apropos to the difficulty of finding lodgings, I should nevertheless state, that the inhabitants have responded with the utmost alacrity to the requisitions of the municipal authorities. They come forward voluntarily to offer their apartments, and many have asked for more soldiers than had been allotted to them. All the national guards, for example, have had the honor of having their houses crammed. The enthusiasm of these citizen-soldiers is truly remarkable. They talk of joining the army; and certainly, if they should be accepted, their service will be of the most energetic character.

Since my arrival I have visited the ramparts, which, in times of peace, form a popular promenade. I have seen those famous cannon for the casting of which a patriotic subscription was opened. All the advanced works are completed, and Alessandria is in a condition to make, with a small garrison, a long and glorious resistance. The walls are washed by two small rivers, the Bormida and the Tanaro, which are used for the defence of the place. And lastly, within the walls are the beautiful works for closing the Tanaro, and by deluging the plain, driving off the enemy.

The whole city is illuminated to-night. Venetian lanterns sparkle in every window. Upon the transparencies which cover the principal windows of private houses, we read: "*Viva Napoleon and Victory,*" "*To the Alliance,*" "*Go and Conquer,*" "*To the Heir of the Conqueror of Marengo,*" "*To the Ally of Victor Emanuel,*" and thousands of others of the same character. At the theatre there is an extraordinary performance. A hymn to NAPOLEON III. is to be sung. I absent myself from this spectacle to attend the auction and compete for a bedroom with the Turinese tourists. Two hours more a day would be insufficient to enable me to convey to you an idea of the agitation which reigns in this opulent country. All is show and festival; a regiment marching, a muster of the patrol, the departure of troops, draws a crowd together, and give rise to the most picturesque incidents.

Our soldiers remain cheerful, reckless, and prepared for all things; and when weariness slackens their march, the trumpet plays the air of *la Casquette*, and off they go on full run, carried away by that favorite tune of the barracks, which, after making the echos of Mount Atlas and the Crimea vibrate, resound fiercely to-day within hearing of the plains of Rivoli and Marengo.

ALESSANDRIA, May 15.

It rains to-day, and Alessandria, whose streets are of flags and cobble-stones, are thick with mud, make us regret Macadam. Nevertheless the storm has no effect upon the visitors, and the inhabitants of the surrounding villages have thronged in to see the Emperor. The *Piazza Reale*, quite as large as the garden of the Parisian Palais Royal, is alive. In front of the Ghilino palace, where the Emperor is staying, the multitude is jammed, watching the windows and the balcony, and examining curiously all the officers of the imperial house. The peasant of the neighborhood of Alessandria has nothing strikingly peculiar in his costume. He is dressed in coarse yellowish cloth, and wears a round hat. But the women are more picturesque in their gear. Their frocks of flowered chintz, their bright colored handkerchiefs placed over the backs of their heads and tied under their chins, are not inelegant. Beneath some of these ample dresses I suspect Parisian crinoline plays its part, and fashion, that silly head, which nothing can arrest, has already passed the Alps, and concluded its alliance with Italy. Our artists will have to make haste if they hope to find any relics of a national costume. The city ladies are distinguished from those of the rural districts merely by the fineness of the material they wear. The chintz with them is replaced by silk, and independently of the lace which conceals their shoulders, they have large shawls, chiefly of large figures upon a white ground. The effect is not so striking as that of the veils worn by the Genoese ladies; and the tourist occasionally forgets that he is so far from the Laudes and the Pyrenees, the costumes of Alessandria appear to be so exactly copied from those prevalent there.

But pardon me this digression. I return to the rain. It still continues to fall, and travelers whom the railroad has brought hither are subject to serious disappointment. The Emperor, who was to hold a review, and to visit the ramparts, stays in the house. A great movement, however, is on foot in the garrison; during the night several regiments have made a departure noisily, and this morning the mounted chasseurs, the hussars, and troops of the line, are passing out of the City. It is nevertheless a mere shifting of positions, caused by the establishment of the Imperial head-quarters at Alessandria. Marshal BARAGUAY D'HILLIERS is about to leave Arquata, and make room for the Imperial Guard, which will replace his *corps d'armée*. The entire Guard will be concentrated here and in this neighborhood. King VICTOR EMANUEL left Alessandria last evening, and returned to his head-quarters. Marshal CANROBERT, who came with the King, remains with the Emperor, but will leave presently. The Official Bulletin, of May 14, which you probably see as soon as we, has just been posted. The Civic Guard has been greatly excited at learning the conduct of the National Guard, at Bobbio. An attack from the Austrians is hourly expected, and it is thought they will retire behind the Ticino. It is then the war will really commence. The Piedmontese soldiers are full of confidence, and our soldiers have a high opinion of their allies.

I have encountered a number of the Italian volunteers. The most of them are elegantly dressed, and the reports of the newspapers on the subject of the emigration into Piedmont of the young members of the best Tuscan, Lombard and Venetian families are perfectly true. These young men speak French fluently, and their intercourse with our army is of the most cordial and intimate description. Their prodigality enriches the inhabitants of the cities where they stop, and so true is it that good is always found at the side of evil, I have not yet heard a Piedmontese merchant complain of the state of trade since the opening of the war. To the contrary, they congratulate themselves upon this sudden augmentation of the population, and they reckon that each French soldier will leave in Italy to the advantage of commerce, industry and agriculture what will be equivalent to the expenditure in pacific times of the natives.

Some Piedmontese regiments leave Alessandria this evening. They move in the direction of Porto Simiglia.

Salaries of Our Judges.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

I observe that the Judges of the Supreme Court have made an application to the Board of Supervisors for an increase of salaries, and I trust they may not be treated with the *supreme* indifference shown to the supplication of the Superior Court Judges for a little more light, a little more air—elements generally supposed to be essential to the well-being of all classes, and especially necessary to the expounders of the dry and musty system of the law.

The closely packed, stifling atmosphere of the Supreme Court rooms is, I presume, as palpably known and felt by your reporters as it is by the Bar and the public at large; and perhaps the change in the temperature of the weather, and the general olfactory condition of the City, have suggested to the Judges the increased chances of sickness and mortality, and a natural desire to provide for these contingencies more effectually than their present salaries permit them to do.

"Every laborer is worthy of his hire," and I am sure, Sir, you and your readers will admit, that no digger and delver in the Central Park, no porter or drayman in this City, more strictly fulfills the conditions of the primeval curse than our Supreme Court Justices.

If the Supervisors insist on experimentalizing on the persons of the Judges as to their capacity and powers of endurance of physical ills; if, in defiance of all the laws of oxygen and hydrogen, they remorselessly confine them in an atmosphere thick with the concentrated odors of everything that is offensive, pray let the sufferers have a little more pocket-money when their vacation comes, that they may jubilantly enjoy their accustomed holiday, and return to the scenes of their labors with a larger stock of health to meet the trials and inconveniences they are compelled to undergo.

There are, as you are aware, in this City some seven "one-horse Courts," the fortunate occupants of whose judicial seats receive a stated salary of $3,000 a year, and net in addition from $2,000 to $3,000 more from dispossessing proceedings and other sources. For this they labor (!) on an average about ten hours a week, and devote the balance of their time to their private practice, and where they have none, to those pleasant political pursuits which refresh both the liver and the outer man.

Their decisions necessarily contain a great deal of indifferent law, and still more indifferent justice, and the Court of Common Pleas, at General Term, have the refreshing task of setting right the blunders and erratic deviations of these one-horse machines.

Now, Sir, contrast their position, services and salaries with those of the Supreme Court Judges, and the inevitable conclusion is that the former have a very snug, comfortable sinecure, while the latter are overworked, underpaid, and are positive objects of compassion.

It is not merely the daily labor performed by the latter, under the trying circumstances I have adverted to, but it is the many a long evening passed by them in the diligent examination of reports and cases, and the preparation of careful and voluminous opinions, while these one-horse gentlemen may be seen enjoying their *equine* propensities in pleasant excursions to High Bridge and other favorite resorts.

Such absurd anomalies as these are so self evident that the only wonder is (if anything is to be wondered at in this City) they are permitted to exist; and I take leave to say that the Legislature might profitably employ its time and wisdom in cutting down these superfluities, these cumberers of the ground. Let these Ward Justices be paid fairly—let them hold their Courts not twice a week, but daily—separate from their control the dispossession business, and make that a special branch for the benefit and encouragement of numbers of able, talented men who would gladly perform the duties for the compensation at present absorbed by the District Court Judges.

It would be beyond the limits of a letter, and your forbearance, to show the absurdity and false economy of paying the judges of our higher Courts the miserable, paltry pittances they now receive; and the only surprise is that those positions should be so well and ably filled as they now are, in view of the laborious and unremitting attentions devoted by them to the legal interests of this great and increasing City.

LEX.

Home for the Friendless.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

The Rev. C. L. BRACE stated on the floor of the Reformatory Convention, on the 11th or 12th of May, that "the Children's Aid Society could send off 700 to 800 children a year, at an expense of from $12 to $15 per head, counting the whole expenses, while Institutions like the Home of the Friendless paid an average of from $60 to $100 per head." On the following day I called Mr. BRACE'S attention to the statement, informing him that it was a gross mistake, and desired him to make a correction before the Convention, in reply to which he stated to the Convention "*that he would prove the truth of his estimate at any proper time.*" On the 15th of May I published in the columns of the TIMES, a note calling on Mr. BRACE to fulfill his pledge thus publicly made. Having waited three weeks for him to make his statement good, or to make an apology to the public for his gross error, I present the following facts for the consideration of all interested in finding homes for the friendless, and work for the unemployed. The American Female Guardian Society, through their Home for the Friendless, provided homes and employment for 2,972 persons during the last two years, ending with May 1, 1859. The entire amount expended in accomplishing this, including interest and insurance on buildings, school, missionary labor, traveling expenses, &c., was $39,310 77 or an average cost per head of $13 23. I am sure it will be gratifying to the many citizens of New-York who have so long contributed to this noble charity, that the beneficiaries of the Home of the Friendless are provided for so well, at so small an average outlay. Had Mr. BRACE requested, he would have been furnished with statistics that would have shown him that the Home for the Friendless during the last year provided for *nearly three times the number, and at less cost per head than the Aid Society.*

The Home for the Friendless provided homes and employment last year for 1,797 persons, at a cost of less than $15 per head, while the Children's Aid Society, according to their own showing, provided for but 779, and at a cost of some $13 per head.

S. B. HALLIDAY.

POLITICAL.

SOLON BORLAND, whose diplomatic performances have made him somewhat notorious, has become associated with JERE. CLEMENS in the editorial department of the Memphis *Daily Enquirer*. Mr. CLEMENS announces, perhaps deeming it necessary, that Mr. BORLAND and himself will endeavor to treat all opponents in "a courteous and respectful manner." Mr. BORLAND reiterates this sentiment in his salutatory address, and commends himself to the good will of the citizens of Memphis, among whom, he says, he made his first home in the West, twenty-two years ago. He adds:

"In respect to the political principles and opinions I entertain, I trust there is no undue egotism in supposing that they are sufficiently well known in all this region of country, where they have been so freely and publicly avowed, under circumstances which attracted general attention, to render any formal declaration of them necessary at this time, further than to say that they are not in any essential particular either changed or abandoned."

MR. FORSYTH, in the Mobile *Register*, discourses of Mr. DOUGLAS as follows:

"It may be that Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana and the other Southern States made a great mistake when, over the heads of us fire-eaters, they decided by popular vote at the ballot-box, to accept the principle of Congressional non-intervention; and it may be that those States find it their policy and interest to review that decision and change their front, and take another step in advance. Let all this be granted, yet we maintain that it is not just in those who advise this course to turn upon DOUGLAS as the scape-goat for this new movement and correction of an old error, and abuse him as a traitor, while in truth he is only fairly and honestly standing to the bargain our people then made with the North."

The *Register* condemns the whole of the Kansas agitation as useless nonsense, and defines the true policy of the Slave power as follows:

"When a new tropical territory is to be settled, and the South has got the slaves to settle it with, all the powers of Abolition, and of Exeter and Faneuil Halls, cannot prevent it. Until that time comes we are wasting powder on a man of straw and making ourselves and our cause ridiculous. We have had bombast enough on this subject, and it is high time to take practical and common-sense views of it. Nobody denies that we have a *right* to go into the territories with slaves, but it is a right that, under existing circumstances, is not worth a puff of cigar smoke. We cannot avail ourselves of it, and this for reasons forever aside from Abolition theories, Congressional legislation, or absurd and false issues of "Squatter Sovereignty." Our policy is to increase our supplies of negro labor, and to look to tropical regions as the arena of our future struggles for industrial extension and political strength. All the rest is 'leather and prunella'—mere words, words, words."

The immense letter of Gov. WISE on the Slavery question is getting an extensive circulation and has been republished in Richmond in a bulky pamphlet of 200 pages.

The Congressional struggle in Georgia is remarkably fierce. The Savannah *Republican* says: "In some of the Districts in this State, there are from fifteen to twenty aspirants for the nomination of their party friends, and in none are there probably less than from eight to ten. As all the districts, except two, are Democratic, the struggle is confined, for the most part, to gentlemen belonging to one faction or another of that party. In the First District we are but little behind in point of numbers, though on the score of respectability we have rather the advantage of other portions of the State, so far as we are able to form an opinion. Of the aspirants, Savannah furnishes a majority. The Hon. W. H. STILES, GEORGE A. GORDON, JULIAN HARTRIDGE, and SOLOMON COHEN, Esqrs., are said to be ambitious to serve their country in the capacity of representative in Congress, and will place their names before the nominating Convention, or their respective friends will do it for them. We have heard it suggested that the last named gentleman would be a candidate *anyhow*, in the event of Mr. SEWARD'S receiving the nomination. The remaining candidates are the Hon. JAMES L. SEWARD, of Thomas, whose love for office does not depart from the usual rule of growing stronger from what it feeds upon; the Hon. THOS. BUTLER KING, of Glynn, and ALEX. S. ATKINSON, Esq., of Camden."

The editor of the Boston *Journal* has written a letter to the St. Louis *Anzeiger des Westens* in relation to the Two-years' Amendment in Massachusetts. The following extract is interesting:

"The Democrats were either indifferent or secretly favored the passage of the amendment in the hope of making party capital. They have 35,000 to 40,000 in this State, and might easily have defeated the amendment. What proportion of them voted against it you can easily estimate, from the fact that the aggregate vote opposed to the amendment was but 15,127. The strongest Republican counties in the State gave majorities against it. From all the facts which have come to my knowledge, I do not believe that 8,000 Democrats, (including foreign votes) opposed the amendment at the polls. Some of our friends estimate that the total Democratic vote against it was but 5,000. It seems to me that the fallacy of Democratic pretension to be the peculiar friends of the foreigners and the safeguard of their rights, is clearly exposed by these facts, and by the additional fact that South Carolina—a State which has never been anything but Democratic—has a restriction in her Constitution which would prevent foreigners from voting until they have been citizens for two years."

The Mobile *Register*, (Mr. FORSYTH'S paper,) returning to its attacks upon the President, gives utterance to this friendly expression:

"Our venerable Chief Magistrate loves nothing so well as to 'smile and smile and be a —— President or the United States.'"

The Richmond *Enquirer* sums up the results of the election in Virginia:

"The tables which we have carefully compiled from the best sources of information, show that in spite of the heavy losses in the Southwest and elsewhere, no doubt can remain as to the election of the State ticket by a good majority, in the neighborhood of 6,000. In 116 counties and cities we have lost 3,965 on WISE'S majority of 9,921 in 1855—leaving a Democratic majority of 5,956, in case losses and gains shall balance equally, in the thirty-five counties still to be heard from. An immense reaction as to the result took place in public sentiment yesterday afternoon.

The Democrats have sustained several losses in the Senate and House of Delegates, as reported; but, taking the worst reports, there is no doubt that the Legislature will be decidedly Democratic.

The Ohio Republican Platform.

The following are the resolutions adopted by the Republican State Convention, at Columbus, Ohio, June 2, 1859:

Relying confidently upon the intelligence and patriotism of the people, and invoking earnestly the favor of the Supreme Ruler, we submit to the freemen of Ohio, the following declaration of Republican principles and measures:

1. We entertain an abiding confidence in the cardinal doctrines heretofore inscribed upon the banners of that Party, and in defence of which, it has never failed to secure from the free electors of the State an ardent and triumphant support; and reaffirming the same, commend them anew to the discriminating consideration of the people.

2. That the people of Ohio demand a reorganization of the Judicial Circuits of the United States, and that they be so constituted as to give to every section of the Confederacy its just and equal voice in the Supreme Court of the United States; that provision be made for reviewing the decisions of the District and Circuit Courts of the United States, by appeal or writ of error, and for securing fair and impartial juries in prosecutions for alleged violations of the laws of the United States.

3. That, proclaiming our determination rigidly to respect the constitutional obligations imposed upon the States by the Federal compact, we maintain the union of the States, the rights of the States, and the liberties of the people; and in order to attain these important ends, we demand the repeal of the Fugitive Slave act of 1850, as subversive of both the rights of the States, and the liberties of the people, and as contrary to the plainest duties of humanity and justice, and as abhorrent to the moral sense of the civilized world.

4. We claim for all citizens, native and naturalized, liberty of conscience, equality of rights, and the freest exercise of the right of suffrage; we favor whatever legislative or administrative reforms may be necessary to protect their rights, and guard against infringement or abuse; and we oppose any abridgement whatever of the right of naturalization, now secured by law to immigrants, and all discrimination between native and naturalized citizens, whether by amendment of a State Constitution or otherwise; and we condemn equally such discrimination, whenever and wherever made, whether made by South Carolina or any other State.

5. That the developments of extravagance and corruption in the administration of the national affairs, impose upon us the important duty of casting out those who have proved faithless, and placing in power men who can be relied upon to reduce the public expenditures, lessen the burdens of taxation, and protect the Treasury of the people.

6. That we regard all suggestions and propositions of every kind, by whomsoever made, for a revival of the African Slave-trade, as shocking to the moral sentiments of the enlightened portion of mankind, and that any action on the part of the Government or people, conniving at, or legalizing that horrid and inhuman traffic, would justly subject the Government and citizens of the United States to the reproach and execration of all civilized and christian people throughout the world.

7. That we are in favor of granting to actual settlers one hundred and sixty acres of the public lands free of charge, and we do most unqualifiedly condemn the course of the Pro-Slavery Democracy in Congress, in opposing and defeating in the United States Senate the Homestead bill, which was designed to secure free homes for the poor man, whether of native or foreign birth.

8. We regard the usurpation and abuse of power by the last Legislature in repeated instances, and especially in making appointments to office in plain violation of the Constitution, in virtually abolishing the Board of Public Works, and placing the several divisions, (so arranged for partisan purposes as to give the largest portion to the junior member,) under the uncontrolled charge of individual members, without responsibility to the whole Board, in making inadequate provision for the safe keeping of the public moneys, and in attempting to force upon the people of Cincinnati an arbitrary system of police against their consent, as deserving the reprobation of all good citizens.

9. That the Republicans of Ohio point with entire satisfaction and pride to the dignified, honest, faithful, and judicious manner in which the present Executive and other officers of the State Government have discharged the duties of their respective positions. That the course of the Hon. B. F. WADE in the United States Senate, and of the Republican members of Congress, in their able advocacy of the interests of the poor man, in urging the passage of the Homestead bill, and in their defence of the principles of freedom, meets our unqualified approval.

10. We cordially invite all men of all parties to join with us, in earnest endeavors to restore the Government to its original purity and to preserve the proud heritage of American institutions transmitted to us by our fathers, complete and unimpaired, to those who may come after us.

The Concord-Street Baptist Church Case.

This case came before Judge CULVER upon the following state of facts:

The Rev. SAMPSON WHITE was duly called and settled as the Pastor of the Church some two years ago. A majority of the Church still desire his continuance as their Pastor; but the two persons claiming to be Deacons, with the coöperation of certain members, claim to be Trustees, having become dissatisfied, have undertaken to dismiss Mr. WHITE, and, by force, to prevent him from occupying the pulpit. To that end, one of the deacons assumed to call an irregular church meeting, and the minority met and undertook to approve of the dismissal of the pastor. The deacons and trustees then endeavored to prevent him from preaching in the pulpit. They even went so far as to engage a lay member of the Methodist Church and put him in the pulpit to the exclusion of Mr. WHITE. The majority stood by the pastor and refused to recognize the Methodist man as their preacher, refused to listen to his prayers, his reading or his preaching; kept up their own devotional exercises till the arrival of their own pastor on Sunday morning.

When Mr. WHITE came, and found himself supplanted by a non-Baptist layman, and his road to the pulpit forcibly obstructed by deacons or trustees, he peaceably retired, went to the Station-house, obtained the aid of the Police, repaired again to the Church, and, on being prevented by one of the deacons again from entering his pulpit, the Police interposed and placed Mr. WHITE in the pulpit, and took charge of some of the leaders, and thus restored quiet.

The deacons and trustees thereupon sued out a criminal warrant, before Judge CULVER, against Mr. WHITE, several of his church members and the two policemen who aided him, charging them with conspiracy in attempting to prevent or to break up public worship.

The defendants pleaded not guilty, and demanded an investigation.

After full examination of witnesses, the records and proceedings of the Church and its officers, the City Judge made the following decision:

CULVER, City Judge.—After a full and patient examination of the facts, as presented by the evidence in this case, I have arrived at the following general conclusions:

1. That in the Baptist denomination the *Church*, and the Church alone, can call, settle, and dismiss a pastor.

2. That the deacons, as such, have no power beyond that of any other member, in settling and dimissing a pastor; nor can they or either of them call an extra Church meeting. They are merely *servants* of, not officers *over*, the Church. They have no power to originate committees, deal with members, or dictate to the pastor. They are the mere almoners of the charities of the Church, and the fewer their number in each church generally, the less will be the strides in petty despotism.

3. Trustees can neither settle nor dismiss a Baptist pastor. They can only apply the funds arising from the temporalities of the society to the payment in whole, or in part, of the minister called and settled by the Church.

4. The act of the trustees and deacons in assuming to dismiss Mr. WHITE without the authority, and in manifest opposition to the wishes of the majority of the Church, was a nullity both in law and in Baptist usage, and did not in anywise affect his relation to the Church as its pastor.

5. The Church-meeting called by one of the deacons, without authority of Church or pastor, was irregular, and its proceedings must be held null and void.

6. The Rev. SAMPSON WHITE, being the regularly settled and officiating pastor, had the right to enter and occupy the pulpit, and his Church and friends violated no law in sustaining him in his pastoral ministrations.

7. HARRINGTON, the Methodist layman introduced into the pulpit by the deacons, to the exclusion of the regular pastor, was himself an intruder; and both HARRINGTON and the deacons who were sustaining him were, in fact, the disturbers of the meeting, and were rightfully removed by the Police.

8. Mr. WHITE, and the majority of the Church who sustained him, and the Policemen who aided him in maintaining peace and public worship, have not, in any view of the case I have been able to take, violated any law, but must be discharged from arrest on this complaint; and, as pastor of the Church the defendant, SAMPSON WHITE, must be left in the peaceable and undisturbed occupation of the Church and pulpit until regularly dismissed by vote of the Church.

Defendants discharged.

Dr. Ward's Opera.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE.—Doctor WARD'S opera of "Flora, or the Gypsey's Frolic," written for the "promotion of harmony and good feeling," and played some months since at the Doctor's house, was given here last night for the first time in public. It may be safely affirmed that what is good for amateurs is bad for artists; and that the musical effort which pleases in the parlor is very apt to bore in a more public place. The talent, knowledge and industry that are needed in the composition of any work of art are, of course, commendable, and especially so when they arise, as in the present case, from a sincere devotion. But the aspirations of a cultivated mind are frequently uninteresting. The greatest praise is due to Doctor WARD for having brought this work before the public; for having labored at it with no end save that of "good feeling;" no object except "the promotion of harmony." Here we fear commendation must cease. The opera does not appeal to the sympathies of the present day; and is, therefore, artistically considered, a failure. The music is extremely ancient in its character, carrying us back to the wearisome days of Doctor ARNE, but without any of the flashes of genius which made even those days of musical meandering remarkable. Where Doctor WARD has departed from the dead-and-gone English school, he has abandoned himself to the Mozart model of operatic writing, which we need scarcely add is thoroughly exploded in the present day. Quaint vagueness of form, flabbily puffed up by orchestration, is a sorry substitute for melodic invention. Certain recurrences of shapely ideas are demanded by the ear; their freshness determines whether the author is or is not a melodist; and their treatment shows how much of a musician he is. We were unable to detect a single melody of striking beauty in Dr. WARD'S work. And the treatment of the themes is always of the most desultory character. Briefly, it is an old-fashioned, rambling, unconnected collection of pieces, showing but little respect for the laws of composition, and none at all for the popular craving for squareness of melody, which, after all, is the same thing. Such a work may gratify a number of amateurs, but can never satisfy the public.

The following is the plot of the Opera:

"*Popinjay*, a village inn-keeper, on the occasion of his daughter's birthday, invites his friends and neighbors to a rustic *fête*; during which, *Count Ernest*, who is on his way to visit the *Lady Flora* after his return from the wars, stops awhile at the village to rest his horse; and is induced by the beauty of the queen of the *fête*, and the solicitations of the host to join the merry-making. The gipsy girl is admitted to tell the fortunes, and promote the pleasure of the guests. She is a shrewd and mischievous, but not malicious creature; and soon perceives among the various ingredients of which the party is composed, much fitting material for the exercise of her wit; and love of frolic. She accordingly seats them severally by the ears, by working upon the vanity of *Dame Popinjay* to bore her husband for new finery—by exciting the coquetry of *Annette* to endeavor to attract the attention of the *Count*, to the great discomfiture of *Claude*, her rustic lover—and, lastly, by drawing the attention of the highly sensitive *Lady Flora* to this seeming infidelity of her lover, while rambling *tête-à-tête* with the village queen—all this necessarily produces a state of general *embrouillement*, which terminates the first act.

In the second act the men are discovered seeking consolation in wine for the estrangement of their several mates; and the gipsy, having had her frolic, begins to feel some remorse at the extent to which the contending parties have carried their controversies, and resolves to reconcile those whom so lately she had playfully sought to divide. She induces *Claude*, the village minstrel, to soften his coquettish mistress with a serenade, and warns her of the danger of driving her lover to the wars by her unkindness. She persuades *Dame Popinjay* that she will more surely succeed in her wishes with her husband by ceasing to annoy him with her importunities; and, finally, in the third act, bribes the farrier to lame the *Lady Flora's* horse, so that she is obliged to leave the chase, and dismount at the village in the neighborhood of the *Count*, where she solemnly warns her that her lover, though guilty of a little pardonable gallantry is not unfaithful to her; and shrewdly recommends that his fidelity be tested by exposing him once more to the fascinations of the village belle, who is privy to the scheme. *Marie*, the *confidante*, urges the justice of this course; and the *Lady*, after a highly exciting struggle with her pride, finally consents to the plot, which results in the complete vindication of the *Count*, and his reconciliation with the *Lady*. Their happiness soon contagiously affects the rustic lovers; and brings on a state of general good feeling, to the satisfaction of the gipsy; who is discovered, in the end, to be one of *Popinjay's* children, who was stolen away in her infancy by a band of roving gipsies that chanced to pass that way."

The cast, although unequal, was good. One of the best of American singers, Miss ADELAIDE PHILLIPS, sustained an important part, and sang superbly. Another important part (the *Gipsy*) was intrusted to Miss LUCY ESCOTT, who, we regret to say, was not quite so good, singing frequently and painfully out of tune. Miss LUCETTA, an artist new to our stage, sang creditably as *Annette*. Mr. W. H. COOKE, a very excellent tenor, made his *début* as *Claude*, and was eminently successful. Mr. GUILMETTE, a reliable artist, was the *Count*. Two "gentlemen of the City" were the *Popinjay* and *Jacques—Popinjay's* peculiarly being a great range and variety of voice, producing occasionally the startling effect of several persons holding a well connected conversation, when in point of fact, only one was speaking; and *Jacques*, stalwart despondency, the result of somethin heavy on his mind—perhaps a joke—which nothing but the stern necessity of being occasionally funny seemed to mitigate.

The orchestra (under the direction of Mr. MORGAN) and chorus were both good. A great deal of applause was bestowed on the singers, the music, and everything else that could be applauded, showing that Dr. WARD'S kindly efforts for the "Mount Vernon Association" were appreciated fully as keenly as his work. The house, we are sorry to say, was not more than half full. It was a mistake to make the prices of admission so high. "Flora" was announced for repetition to-night, but a postponement is advertised.

PERSONAL.

List of Americans registered at the Banking-office of Lansing, Baldwin & Co., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, from May 12 to May 19, 1859:

New-York.
Francis Bates,
C. M. Hinman,
R. C. Hutchings,
C. T. Robinson,
C. D. Tawes,
E. V. Welch and wife,
J. McLean,
P. Vestrail,
H. Bergh and wife,
Miss T. Brown,
W. M. Cranston,
W. H. Burchard,
Jno. H. S. Quick,
D. McDougall,
E. H. Sawyer and wife,
Jno. G. Vassar,
Geo. D. Brooks,
O. W. Bird,
D. Banks, Jr.,
W. T. Banks,
P. T. Heartt,
Miss S. M. Barney,
Miss M. J. Eno,
D. M. Armstrong and wife,
Jno. B. Hall,
M. Dittman and family,
L. Reinstein,
Mrs. Rothan,
A. M. Strong and family,
J. A. Rohe,
R. H. King, Jr.,
T. Henriques,
P. Carroll,
J. A. Robinson and family.

Pennsylvania.
J. M. Hafleigh,
H. P. Smith,
B. H. Smith.

California.
Dr. C. W. Norcom.

Rhode Island.
C. A. Hoppin.

Georgia.
Dr. G. G. Crawford,
B. L. Jones, M. D.

New-Jersey.
J. S. Lawrey.

Ohio.
Jno. Shillito and wife.

Alabama.
H. Levy.

Connecticut.
Jno. Allen and family.

Michigan.
T. C. Sachse,
J. W. Paine.

The Boston *Courier* says the feeling which prompted the Athenians to do such honor to Mr. Morphy was similar to that which "seizes hold of anything that is an improvement" upon former things. As Boston feasted Morphy for being a good chess-player, it delights in honoring the man who makes "a fast yacht, an improved pistol, or invents a new method of taming horses." Moreover, says the *Courier*, in the course of an elaborate justification, "No man was ever worth the salt he ate who did not feel this emotion burning at his heart, with a flame more fervid than the love of woman."

"Captain" de Riviere, who figured largely in the papers last year, is in Charleston, publishing fierce cards in defence of his honor. The Augusta (Geo.) *Dispatch* contradicts his statements, and says he was recently in the town of Aiken under the assumed name of "de Russy." The Captain had been carrying on a new flirtation with some Boston girls, to whom, when he left the town, he addressed a note, stating that he had been "summoned back to France, to join his regiment," and would still from New-York by the first steamer. When last heard from, however, he was in Charleston.

General Twiggs is very ill at San Antonio, Texas. The Galveston *News*, May 26, says he is fast sinking, has been given up by his physicians, has made his will, and given directions as to his funeral. The *News* adds: "San Antonio is noted for the fatality attending the Commanding Generals of this Department, and yet no local cause exists therefor. General Worth died of cholera; General Brooke of an old disease, and now General Twiggs is likely to follow, of a disease which has troubled him at times for years past."

The Boston *Journal* says: "Mrs. Hoey, the pet of Wallack's Theatre, will make a brief visit to this city, and play *Lady Gay Spanker* at the Boston Museum, on Friday, the 10th inst., for the benefit of her sister, Miss Mary Shaw. To many of our playgoers she is no stranger, while those to whom she is unknown will be delighted with a beautiful woman and one of the best actresses in high comedy of the modern day. In a city where her two sisters, Mrs. Chas. Howard and Miss Mary Shaw, are so popular, Mrs. Hoey is sure of a hearty and cordial greeting."

The Rochester *Union* states that the mother of Ira Stout, the murderer, is in a suffering condition in that city. Her son executed, and her daughter in State Prison, Mrs. Stout is shunned by everybody. She has lived a retired life, and endeavored to obtain a livelihood as a laundress, but the attempt failed as soon as those who employed her discovered who she was. She adopted an assumed name, but the fact of her being Mrs. Stout transpired, and those who had employed her, refused to give her any more work.

The Hon. William Foster has recently given to

ther it would be to the interest of the infant petitioners to have the land sold, and whether all parties in interest will unite in the sale, and the value of the infants' interest, &c.

SINGULAR PROCEEDINGS IN A DIVORCE SUIT.

Henry Watkins vs. *Harriett Watkins*.—This is an action for divorce. The defendant now moves to set aside a decree of divorce which has been entered against her; and in her moving affidavits gives the following narrative of the manner in which the decree was procured:

She says that one day while she and her husband, the plaintiff, were at their residence, Mrs. Watkins was served with a paper which she found was a summons and complaint by her husband, charging her with adultery, and seeking a decree of divorce from her. Mrs. Watkins showed this paper to her husband, and asked him what he meant by charging her with such acts. Watkins said it was only a joke; he did not believe her guilty, and would punish any one who asserted that she was. Mr. Watkins said she should give him the paper, and not mention anything about the circumstance to her father or mother, who would be very angry with him for making such accusations against her; it was only a plan on his part to see how the paper would affect her. Being ignorant of the effects of the paper, Mrs. Watkins gave it to her husband, who treated it afterwards as a joke. Mr. Watkins continued to live with his wife till about the 12th of May last, when Mrs. Watkins was served with a decree of the Supreme Court, divorcing her husband from her on the ground of adultery, and taking away the custody of the children from her and giving them to her husband. Mrs. Watkins then accused and reproached her husband, who told her not to mind it; he was going away for a little while, but when he came back they would live happily together; that he knew she was not guilty of adultery, &c., &c. Other facts were alleged, tending to show that the plaintiff had no just cause of complaint against the defendant.

On these facts, the Court this morning ordered that the decree of divorce entered in the cause be set aside; and appointing Chas. D. Evans guardian of the children of the parties.

Before Justice Roosevelt.

Petition of Brinckerhoff.—This was a *habeas corpus* by a father to obtain custody of two children, whom he alleged were detained from him by their mother, who lived with a man named Werner. The mother made a return to the writ, in which she alleged that the children were but four years and two years of age; that the husband had not supported her for the past nine months, and that there was a divorce suit now pending between them. The Court directed that the children remain with the mother till the termination of the suit.

CIRCUIT.

Before Justice Gould.

Bedelia McCourt vs. *James McCourt*.—The plaintiff, who is the wife of the defendant, petioned in Dec. 1857, for a commission to inquire into the capacity of the husband, who was, as she alleged, an habitual drunkard, and unfit to manage his property.

The parties live at No. 167 West 13th street, which house is owned by defendant. After retaining a part of the house for the family, the remainder was rented for $960 per annum, and after paying interest on a mortgage there was left $500 per year for the family support, on which the parties, with two minor children, depended.

A Sheriff's Jury, on March 4, 1858, found that the defendant was incompetent to take care of his property.

The Court ordered that the question should be tried by a Circuit jury, on the issues of fact, regarding his conduct since March, 1858.

A number of witnesses testified to-day that defendant was frequently drunk and boisterous.

The keeper of a grog-shop in the same building testified that he sold defendant liquor at three cents a glass, and that his bill for one month (July, 1858,) amounted to about $16. Mrs. McCourt had forbidden him to sell liquor to her husband. The eldest son of defendant testified that his father was constantly intoxicated, and when in that state was careless and reckless of his affairs.

The case is still on.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

Before Chief Justice Bosworth.

SCOTCH BANKING—THE OHIO LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY—A GREAT CASE.

The Western Bank of Scotland vs. *James Lee & Co.*—This highly interesting and important financial cause came up a day or two since on a motion for a reference. The amount at stake is so large, and the interests involved so numerous, that some statement of the facts will be found of interest; but in order to make them clear, a brief preliminary explanation of the manner in which the business of the Western Bank of Scotland is transacted, is necessary. The banking-business of Scotland has been for a hundred years past conducted in a manner peculiar to that country, embracing among other features a usage of granting "credits" all over the country in the following way:

Supposing John Jones, a steady, worthy young man, having *friends* but not money, and understanding the blacksmithing business, wishes to set up a shop. Jones needs, say $1,000, to fit up his place, hire a piece of ground, build his shanty shop, and feel easy for a month while working in *getting ready* for work. He is well known to Smith, the grocer, and Brown, the lawyer, each worth, perhaps, $5,000, but neither, very likely, able to lend $1,000 cash conveniently. The three go together to the agent of the —— Bank, and apply for a loan. The agent inquires carefully into the abilities and habits of Jones, and the means of Smith and Brown. He then takes the bond of all three for the amount, and opens an account with Jones, allowing him to overdraw as he *needs* to the extent of $1,000, interest being charged on both sides of the account. He receives bank notes and passes them to his neighbors. Notes issued in this manner have been for many years the exclusive currency of Scotland; all classes of people feeling such confidence in them that they have preferred them to gold itself, while Bank of England notes, which to all Englishmen seem the very perfection of currency, are in many parts of Scotland totally uncurrent. Under this system all men combine to sustain their currency, and nearly every man has a little stake in the banks. As they allow interest on all deposits whether large or small, for a long or short time—£10,000 for a year or £10 for a month, every man that can possibly save a few pounds is but too proud to keep it in the neighboring bank, and reckons up his 1½ to 2 per cent. interest with intense satisfaction. Commercial men, also, when traveling to collect their bills, receive the shopkeeper's acceptance at 3 or 4 months, which they immediately discount with the bank agent, there being one in even the smallest towns, buy a letter of credit on the bank itself at Glasgow or Edinburgh, and remit by post to their principals.

In 1832, the famous Western Bank of Scotland was organized on joint stock principles, with a capital of £4,000,000 ($19,250,000.) The stock was eagerly taken up, the Earl of Eglintoun was made nominal Governor, and business flowed in. In 1834, the celebrated house of Jones, Loyd & Co., its London agents, dishonored its bills, and the Bank was obliged to resort to the other Banks for assistance. It repaid their loans however, and did a splendid looking business for many years, paying 8 to 9 per cent. dividends.

A few years ago, Messrs. James Lee and Co. of this City, entered into an arrangement with this Bank by which the former drew bills of exchange on the latter in large amounts, investing part of the proceeds in other (commercial) bills of exchange which they remitted to the Bank, but using part of same in loans, upon various stocks and bonds, mainly with the renowned Ohio Life & Trust Co. A year or two since, however, the Bank stopped payment, with liabilities of one kind or another of over $40,000,000.

The liquidators now claim to make Messrs. Lee & Co. responsible for the loss on the American account, being some $650,000. Messrs. Lee deny their responsibility for losses, and claim also as an offset to any moneys in their hands belonging to the Bank, that they were forced to pay numerous drafts which they made with the authority of the Bank, but which were dishonored.

The case turns to a great extent upon the question whether Messrs. Lee & Co. were partners with the Bank in these operations, or merely agents.

A reference was asked on the ground of the complicated nature and extent of the accounts involved. The cause was referred to three referees to examine the accounts and report thereon.

F. B. Cutting for the plaintiffs; C. A. Seward and Charles O'Conor for defendants.

COMMON PLEAS—GENERAL TERM.

Before the Hon. Judges Daly, Brady and Hilton.

The following decisions were rendered on Saturday:

Bowden vs. *Collins*, *Barbour* vs. *Arnoux*, *Whipple* vs. *East River Bank*, *Dalton* vs. *Daniels*, *Brand* vs. *Lowe*, *Grinnel* vs. *Hamel*.—Judgments affirmed with costs.

Hart vs. *Denham*, *Lambert* vs. *Seeley*, *Morgan* vs. *Andriot*.—Judgments reversed with costs.

Wallace vs. *The Mayor, The Fire Department* vs. *Harrison*, *Sherwood* vs. *Campbell*.—Judgments reversed and new trials ordered.

Ely vs. *Cook & Sherwood*.—Judgment reversed as to Cook and affirmed as to Sherwood, with final judgment in favor of all defendants.

Carl Struver vs. *Ocean Insurance Company*.—Order reversed, with $10 costs to abide event.

Edward Williams vs. *Leon Carroll*.—Appeal dismissed, with $10 costs.

SPECIAL TERM.

Before Judge Hilton.

Petition of Charles Cohen, an insolvent.—Application for discharge from debts under two-third act, denied. Judge HILTON says in his opinion in this case, that the petitioner's debts amount to $30 000 and upwards; that he does not allege that he has lost anything by bad debts, but, on the contrary, acknowledges that all his claims have been duly paid; and does not at all explain how he comes to be so indebted. It is furthermore clear that several of the pretended creditors have no claim upon him, and deducting these, there is not the requisite proportion of signatures to his petition. His son, who was with him, has got all his business and property, without any apparent consideration. The discharge is therefore denied.

Crete vs. *Otto*.—Motion for attachment denied.

McAllister vs. *Sexton*.—Referred to B. O'Connor to hear and determine.

Cannon vs. *Sandford*.—Motion for extra allowance, denied.

Cumming vs. *Cumming*.—Divorce granted.

TRIAL TERM.

Before Judge Brady.

THE SUNDAY LIQUOR CASES.

These cases were brought up to-day, and the case of William H. Gerdes was taken up, but, after an unsuccessful attempt to impannel a jury, the Court adjourned until Tuesday, when a larger pannel of jurors will be summoned.

Before Judge Daly.

The Star Steamship Company vs. *Samuel S. Mitchill*.—Plaintiffs claim that defendant bought from them the steamship *Star of the South*, in August, 1857, and that he owes them $4,000 upon that purchase, for which they sue. Defendant claims that he bought of Messrs. Stanton & Leary, they representing the vessel to be in perfect order. This representation is claimed by defendant to have been false, and the ship needed new boilers and other repairs which cost more than the amount due.

Plaintiffs reply, that Stanton & Leary were their agents, and that the ship was not warranted at the time of sale. The case is still on.

MARINE COURT.

Before Justice Thompson.

The Artisan's Bank vs. *Thomas Balmer*.—This was an action against defendant as indorser of a promissory note of $300, discounted by the Bank for the payee, R. L. Crook, now deceased. The defendant contested the incorporation of the Artisan's Bank, and also alleged that the note was made by the defendant for accommodation of the payee, and taken by the Bank with notice, and without consideration. Evidence was taken, and the Jury, under the direction of the Court, found a verdict for the plaintiffs.

Abbott & Brothers for plaintiffs, Mr. Millard for defendant.

GENERAL MARKETS.

NEW YORK, Monday, June 6, 1859—6 P. M.

The reported receipts of the principal kinds of Produce, since our last, have been: 151 bbls. Ashes; 13,451 bbls. Flour; 586 bags Corn Meal; 193 bushels Wheat; 5,415 bushels Corn; 60 800 bushels Oats; 2,979 kegs. Provisions, and 292 bbls. Whisky.

ASHES—Have been in moderate request at $5 50 for Pots and $5 75 for Pearls, ₱ 100 lbs.

COFFEE—Has been less freely dealt in to-day, yet prices have not varied remarkably. Receipts of Rio during the week, 14 500 bags. Stock of Rio in first hands this evening, 33,662 bags. A portion of Saturday's report having been accidentally omitted, it is necessary to mention that the sales on Saturday included 2,350 bags Rio on private terms.

COTTON—Has been purchased, to the extent of 900 bales, at steady prices.

NEW-YORK CLASSIFICATION.

	Upland.	Florida.	Mobile.	N.O. & Tex.
Ordinary, ₱ lb...	8⅜	8⅞	9	9⅜
Middling, ₱ lb...	10⅜	10⅝	10⅞	11
Middling Fair, ₱ lb.	11⅜	11⅞	12	12⅜

FLOUR AND MEAL—The market opened very heavily to-day, for State and Western Flour. Subsequently, dispatches were received from the West, reporting severe injuries to the Wheat, Corn and Vegetable crops from frost. On the strength of these advices some buyers have been disposed to purchase more freely, and toward the close the principal holders exhibited less eagerness to sell. The reported transactions since our last comprise 7,400 bbls.

Unsound Flour, ₱ bbl	$4 00@$5 75
Rejected Superfine State	5 30@ 6 25
Standard Superfine State	6 40@ 6 65
Extra State	6 85@ 7 20
Standard Superfine Western	6 40@ 6 70
Extra Indiana and Michigan	6 90@ 8 00
Extra Ohio, poor to good shipping	7 00@ 7 30
Extra Ohio, trade brands	7 35@ 8 25
Fancy Geneseo	7 20@ 7 40
Extra Genesee	7 60@ 9 50
Low to choice Extra Missouri	7 70@10 00
Low to very choice extra Tennessee	7 80@10 25

Southern Flour is rather quiet and languid. Sales have been reported of 1,150 bbls., in lots, at $7 40@$7 75 for mixed brands, and $7 80@$9 50 for low fancy to very choice extra brands, ₱ bbl. Rye Flour is in request at $4@$5 50 for fine and superfine, ₱ bbl. Corn Meal is in more demand, at $4 20@$4 25 for Jersey; and $4 50@$4 55 for Brandywine, ₱ bbl.

GRAIN—Wheat is moderately inquired for, at, however, irregular prices. Sales have been reported of 11,500 bushels, including Milwaukee Club, part at $1 30; and unsound Chicago Spring, at 95c. ₱ bushel. Corn is in request at firmer rates. Sales 32,500 bushels at 88c.@90c., chiefly 88c., for mixed Western; 89c.@92c. for poor to good round yellow; and 92c.@93c. for White Southern, ₱ bushel. About 9,000 bushels Rye were sold at 97c.@$1, mainly 97c. ₱ bushel. Barley and Oats are depressed, and prices tend downward.

HAY—Has been purchased to the extent of 1 250 bales North River, at 60c @70c. ₱ 100 lbs.

HOPS—Have been moderately inquired for, including last year's crop, at 8c.@16c., and old at 3c.@6c. ₱ lb.

IRON—The inquiry has been very limited, to-day, though prices have favored purchasers.

LEAD—Has been lightly dealt in, at unchanged figures.

MOLASSES—Sales have been reported, to-day, of 185 hhds. low Cuba Muscovado, at 25c.; 60 bbls. do., at 29½c., and 25 hhds. Clayed Cuba, at 24½c. ₱ gallon.

NAVAL STORES—Crude Turpentine remains as last noticed. Sales have been reported of 4,300 bbls. common Resin, to arrive, at $1 80@$1 85 ₱ 310 lbs.; some No. 2, at $2 ₱ 310 lbs.; 100 bbls. Virgin Resin, at $6 ₱ 280 lbs., and 750 bbls. Spirits Turpentine, at 48c.@49c. ₱ gallon, the latter closing more firmly, with less eagerness to sell. Tar has been in moderate request, within a range of from $1 75@$2 50 ₱ bbl.

OILS—Linseed is in request, at 63c.@65c., chiefly within the range, ₱ gallon. Other kinds are inactive.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been purchased to the extent of about 1,450 bbls., in lots, at $16 80@$17 for Mess; $17 50 for uninspected do.; $17 25 for thin Mess; $14 62@$14 75 for Prime; and $13 75@$14 for necks and rumps, ₱ bbl. Sales were also made of 53 tcs. uninspected Prime at $21 50 ₱ tc. Cut Meats are in limited demand, including Hams at 8¾c.@8¾c., and Shoulders at 7c.@7¼c., ₱ lb. Bacon is dull, chiefly at 9c.@11c. ₱ lb. Lard is in slack demand at languid rates. Sales to-day 380 tcs. and bbls., in lots, at 11¼c.@11¾c. ₱ lb. Beef continues depressed and declining. Sales 320 bbls., in lots, at $9 75@$14 for repacked Western Mess; $14 25@$16 for fair to choice extra do.; $8 25@$9 25 for Country Mess, and $6 25@$7 25 for do. Prime, ₱ bbl. Prime Mess Beef, $17@$25 ₱ tc. Beef Hams, $14 50@$17 50 ₱ bbl. Butter is in request at 16c @20c. for New State; 15c.@18c. for New Ohio, ₱ lb. New Cheese continues in demand, mainly at from 3c @9c. ₱ lb.

RICE—Sales have been reported to-day, of 125 tcs., in lots, at $4 12½@$4 75 ₱ 100 lbs.

SOAP—Sales, to-day, 500 boxes, at 9c. ₱ lb.

SUGARS—Have been in moderate request, and sales have been made, to-day, of 498 hhds. Cuba at 5⅛c.@7c.; and 50 hhds. New-Orleans at 7c. ₱ lb.

WHISKY—Sales have been reported of 450 bbls., in lots, at 27½c.@28c. ₱ gallon.

FREIGHTS—For Liverpool, there were taken, to-day, 1 500 bales Cotton, at ⅛d. ₱ lb.; 800 bbls. Pork, and 200 tcs. Beef, on private terms; 75 bbls. Bone Dust at 1s. For London, 10 tons Seed at 17s. 6d.; 50 bbls. Bone Dust, and 15 hhds. Hoofs, at 15s.@20s. For Glasgow, 100 bbls. Resin, at 2s. ₱ 280 lbs.

DRY GOODS.

BAREGE AND TISSUE ROBES,
PRINTED MUSLINS, BRILLIANTS,
PARIS PRINTS, FLOUNCED MUSLIN ROBES,
BAREGES, CHALLIES, FRENCH POPLINS, CROSSOVERS,
And a large variety of entirely New Styles
SUMMER DRESS GOODS,
At much below regular prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

NEW EMBROIDERIES AND LACES.
LATEST DESIGNS
Received per steamer. Full assortment,
AT LOW PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

PARASOLS, SUN SHADES,
SUN UMBRELLAS, FANS AND FAN SHADES,
In Great Variety.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

FASHIONABLE SUMMER MANTILLAS.
FULL ASSORTMENT,
Latest Paris Shapes,
Now Ready.
BELOW USUAL PRICES.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine-st.

LACE CURTAINS, GILT CORNICES,
DRAPERIES, WINDOW SHADES,
CURTAIN MATERIALS, and
UPHOLSTERY GOODS
Of Every Description.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.

LINEN DAMASKS, TABLE CLOTHS,
NAPKINS, TOWELINGS, PILLOW-CASE LINENS,
SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, BATH TOWELS,
HUCKABUCK, CRASH, AND HOUSE-FURNISHING LINENS,
Of every kind, at low prices.
LORD & TAYLOR,
Nos. 255, 257, 259 and 261 Grand-st.,
And Nos. 47 and 49 Catharine st.

CHARLES STREET & CO.,
No. 475 BROADWAY.
SPRING AND SUMMER
SHAWLS AND MANTILLAS.
C. S. & Co. will this week offer, at
GREATLY REDUCED
PRICES,
EVERY VARIETY AND STYLE
OF
CLOTH, SILK, and SILK AND LACE GARMENTS.
LACE POINTS,
SHAWLS,
MANTILLAS,
AND
BURNOUS
IN GREAT VARIETY AND MAGNIFICENCE.
SPECIAL NOTICE.
Having determined to relinquish our
MILLINERY DEPARTMENT,
We are now offering the BALANCE of our stock of
FINE PARIS FLOWERS,
BONNETS,
LACES, &c., &c.
At ONE-HALF the cost of importation.

MOURNING GOODS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.
Will offer on
MONDAY, June 6,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF RICH BLACK GRENADINE
AND BAREGE ROBES, AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES.
Also,
THREE CASES FINE BLACK CHALLY DELAINES,
at 15 cents.
CANAL-ST., corner Mercer.

C. G. HOOK,
Nos. 108 and 110 Sixth-av.,
Offers auction lots of
Damask Table-cloths, Napkins and Doylies,
Linen Sheeting, Pillow-casing and Shirting,
Dress goods of every variety, in
Silk lustres, Poplins,
Lawns, Organdies, Bareges,
Challies, French and English Prints,
Below the cost of production.

ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & COMPANY,
will offer on
MONDAY, JUNE 6,
A LARGE Assortment of Cloaks in cloth and thin materials, suitable for traveling, at greatly reduced prices.
ALSO,
LACE POINTS and BOURNOUS and Silk and open-work MANTILLAS.
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER.

FRENCH EMBROIDERED COLLARS,
FROM AUCTION.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway,
Will open on Monday, June 6,
500 French Worked Collars, at great bargains,
Also, French Lace Falls and Lace Points and Centres.

POINT D'ALENCON SETS AND COLLARS.
Point Applique Sets and Collars,
Medallion Sets, Embroidered Sets.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY,
No. 473 Broadway.
A Fine Assortment, and Low Prices.

AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
JAMES GRAY & CO.
Are now offering the whole of their splendid stock of
RICH DRESS GOODS,
REAL LACES,
AND FRENCH EMBROIDERIES
Of the latest Paris styles,
At greatly reduced prices, for the remainder of the season.
No. 729 Broadway, corner Waverley-place.

LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS
Have a large and choice assortment of
LAWNS, ORGANDIES, BAREGES, BAREGE ANGLAISE, &c.
Also,
An immense stock of
BAREGE FOULARDS, BALZARINES, CHALLIES, and other new fabrics for Summer.
Prices as low as possible.
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

BLACK LACE POINTS
At an immense reduction.
Will be offered during this week,
Points from $5 to $10. Centres from $4 to $12.
Mantillas from $8 to $20. Burnous at $30.
The above being purchased at the recent auction sales, they will be found great bargains.
MILLER & GRANT, No. 703 Broadway.

RIBBONS AND EMBROIDERIES.
The largest stock, at
THE LOWEST PRICES.
LE BOUTILLIER BROTHERS,
No. 305 Canal-st., near Broadway.

LOOK! LOOK!!
CARPETING,
FLOOR OIL-CLOTHS, &c., &c.,
Selling off at great sacrifice, to relinquish the business.
J. HYATT,
No. 210 Bowery.

500 ROLLS CANTON MATTING,
From auction,
Of the best quality, and at half the previous prices,
C. G. HOOK, Nos. 108 and 110 6th-av.,
Between 8th and 9th sts.

MASONIC GOODS
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT NO. 424 BROADWAY.

THE LADIES
OF NEW-YORK CITY, BROOKLYN, JERSEY CITY, and all the towns and villages within one day's journey to New-York, are hereby notified that we are now selling off an immense stock of
STRAW BONNETS,
including every style, grade and price, to close the season.
L. & A. UNDERHILL, No. 307 Broadway.

HOSIERY.
A large lot of
LADIES' AND CHILDREN'S GAUNTLETS
And KID GLOVES, just received.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

SKIRTS.—WE ARE NOW MAKING THE BEST kind of Woven Skirts, with patent fastenings, 12 springs, $1 31; 14 springs, $1 50, and 17 springs $1. Dealers supplied with 9 springs, $9 a dozen; 12 springs, $11, and 14 springs for $14 a dozen. Old skirts made over. C. L. HARDING, Skirt Factory, No. 281 Spring-st., cor. Hudson.

MILLINERY.

AT MRS. MELVILLE'S, NO. 163 6TH-AVENUE,
GREAT CLOSING-OUT SALE
OF ELEGANT HATS, BONNETS, CAPS AND HEAD-DRESSES,
Consisting of straw, hair and leghorn riding-hats, flats and bonnets, real black and white lace Parisian hats, elegant French chip, exquisitely trimmed, beautiful and rich crapes, and silk hats. Also, French flowers, ribbons &c.
Remember the above articles are of the freshest and latest importations, and will be disposed of regardless of cost.

WEDDING & VISITING CARDS

AT EVERDELL'S, THESE CELEBRATED cards, splendidly engraved, can only be had—Broadway corner of Duane-st.

DON'T SCOLD YOUR SERVANTS FOR pouching holes in the refrigerator; it cannot be avoided if you use the common ice pick or mallet, but buy one of Giffin's or Rowe's patent ice breakers; you will soon save double its cost in ice. For sale by all hardware dealers; manufactured by F. STEVENS, No. 239 Pearl st., up stairs.

DRY GOODS.

TO HOTEL KEEPERS.
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
ARE NOW OFFERING
GREAT BARGAINS IN
TABLE DAMASK NAPKINS,
HUCK TOWELING,
SHEETINGS, QUILTS,
LACE and MUSLIN CURTAINS, and
WINDOW DRAPERY.
CANAL ST., corner Mercer.

EXTENSIVE STOCK OF FAMILY
HOUSEKEEPING GOODS,
At BEEKMAN & COMPANY'S, No. 473 Broadway,
Consisting, in part,
OF LINEN AND COTTON SHEETINGS AND SHIRTINGS,
DAMASKS, TOWELINGS, NAPKINS,
COUNTERPANES.
Full assortment of Plain, Striped, and Plaid Suisse, Cambric, Nainsook, and other Muslins. Also, Brilliantes and Piquas.
Drills and Jeans, for Boys' Summer wear.

CLOTH MANTILLAS AND SACQUES,
SILK MANTILLAS, LACE MANTILLAS,
SILK AND LACE MANTILLAS,
LACE POINTS, LACE CLOAKS.
Full assortment of the above
At greatly reduced prices.
BEEKMAN & COMPANY, No. 473 Broadway.
Just received Stripe Traveling Dusters, $2 50 each.

361 AND 539
BROADWAY.
Tucker's imported Flowers, Feathers, and Toilet Favorites are as usual full of attractive interest.

LADIES', CHILDREN'S AND INFANTS'
SUMMER CLOTHING
AT GENIN'S BAZAAR.
CHILDREN'S BLOUSES,
MARSEILLES RAGLANS,
LADIES' PRINTED MUSLIN ROBES,
RICH EMBROIDERED LAWN ROBES,
MISSES' MUSLIN DRESSES,
BOYS' MARSEILLES PANTS,
with Ladies' and Infants' Under Clothing in greater variety than can be found elsewhere in this City.
GENIN'S BAZAAR, No. 513 Broadway.

A CARD TO THE LADIES.
W. K. PEYTON
Will open, on Monday, June 6,
All the new styles in
MANTILLAS SACKS, CIRCULARS, &c., &c.,
Imported for this month.
To which he invites special attention.
While our garments are really first class, yet our prices (in consequence of our small expenses, compared with Broadway and Canal st.) will be found very moderate. Our stock, for extent and variety, cannot be surpassed.
W. K. PEYTON, Mantilla Manufacturer,
No. 264 Bowery, near Houston-st.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING EMPORIUM,
A department exclusively for gentlemen, where may be found every article in the line that can be mentioned, consisting of
SHIRTS, DRAWERS, CRAVATS,
TIES, SUSPENDERS, GLOVES,
ROBES DE CHAMBRE, TRAVELING SHAWLS, &c.
Shirts and Collars made to order, (hand work,) sure fit or no sale.
Entrance through Genin's hat store, No. 507 Broadway, and side door of St. Nicholas Hotel.
GENIN'S Bazaar, No. 513 Broadway.

MANTILLAS AND MANTEAU D'ETE.
Madame F. PINCHON has received from Paris PLOMBIERE GOODS for WATERING-PLACE CLOAKS. She also keeps on hand a handsome assortment of SILK and LACE MANTILLAS. MADAME F. PINCHON,
No. 56 Bleecker st.

CARPETS! CARPETS! CARPETS!
COLUMBIAN HALL,
No 281 Grand-st.

Tapestry Brussels Carpets	75c. to $1 12
Imperial 3 ply Carpets	95c. to 1 10
Superfine Ingrain Carpets	70c. to 90
Fine Ingrain Carpets	45c. to 55
Cotton and Wool, and Hemp Carpets	25c. to 45

All goods warranted as represented. Call and see.
ADAMS & SPENCER.

ELASTIC CORDS, WEBS, BRAIDS AND SUSPENDERS.—Cases of these fabrics of patent vulcanized rubber are being constantly imported for sale in conjunction with all my own manufactures. None of the above goods can be legally sold in the United States without my stamp. BORDEN H. DAY,
No. 29 Cortlandt st.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY A NUMBER OF superior servants of known respectability, German, English, Scotch, Irish and others, to be seen daily at the Broadway Institute, No. 414 Broadway, up stairs. This institution seven years established, is conducted by an English lady and gentleman on strictly honorable principles, and is the only reliable source for German and Protestant girls. J. DICKINS, Proprietor, successor to Morris Cohnert.

WANTED—BY A COMPETENT PERSON, A SITUation as cook; understands all its branches; has no objection to assist in the washing and ironing; can produce the best of City references as to capacity and capability; would wish to engage in a private family. Can be seen for two days at No. 40 West 18th-st., over the store, between 5th and 6th avs.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A FIRST-CLASS seamstress, in a respectable private family; understands dressmaking and plain sewing; would have no objections to wait on a lady, or go a short distance in the country; the best of City reference given. Call at No. 34 West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs.; can be seen until engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A HIGHLY RE-spectable and well-recommended young woman, in the City or country, as first-class waitress; knows her business in all its branches; has no objection to take a situation as nurse and seamstress; is very fond of children and a good sewer; would go to a watering-place. Call at No. 378 6th-av.

WANTED—FOR A MOST RESPECTABLE PROtestant girl a situation as up stairs servant and wait on table, or child's nurse and seamstress; is a girl of reliable character, very efficient with children, respectful in her manners, and obliging in her disposition. Any lady in want of a nice chambermaid and nurse, apply at No. 10 Tillary-st., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN, A situation in a respectable family as nurse; can take charge of an infant from its birth. No objection to assist in the chamberwork; would go a short distance in the country; best of City reference. Call at No. 20 5th-st., near Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A PROTESTANT woman, as child's nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and seamstress; can cut and fit children's clothes; good City reference; no objection to go a short distance in the country. Apply, for two days, at No. 53 3d-av., between 10th and 11th sts., in the millinery store.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A VERY RE-spectable young woman to do chamberwork and take care of children; is a very neat plain sewer; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer; the best of City reference from her last place. Can be seen at No. 171 Allen-st.

WANTED—BY A MOST EXPERIENCED WOman, with excellent City reference, a situation as cook and laundress; does up linens in style; understands meats and poultry, baking and pastry; wages $8; also, a regular chambermaid and waitress, $7. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young girl to do general housework in a small family; has no objection to go to the country for the Summer; is kind to children; the best of City reference for two years. Apply at No. 129 West 31st-st., for two days, if not engaged.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant widow lady as housekeeper or matron in an asylum; is perfectly competent in both departments, and can produce the best City reference. Can be heard of for one week by addressing E. H., No. 124 4th-av., near 12th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS COOK, BY A MOST respectable and competent woman, who fully understands her business in all its branches, and has lived with some of the most respectable families in City and country. Can be seen personally, until suited, at No. 66 4th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman as first-rate cook; will assist in the washing; has lived going on four years in her last place. Can be seen for two days at No. 100 East 12th-st., corner 3d av. Best of City reference can be given.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE person, as nurse and seamstress, or to take charge of grown children and do light chamberwork; best of reference given. Call, for two days, at No. 47 6th-av. The country preferred.

WANTED—SITUATIONS BY TWO PROTESTANT young women—one as cook; the other as chambermaid and waitress, or seamstress. Best of City references. Prefer living together. Apply at No. 125 West 19th-st., near 7th-av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl, to do general housework; has good City reference from her last place. Can be seen, for two days at No. 18 West 24th-st., between 6th and 7th avs., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A YOUNG ENGLISH WOMAN, A situation as nurse or to do chamberwork; is well accustomed to the care of children; best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 156 West 17th st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY TWO PROTESTANT GIRLS, SITuations; one as chambermaid and waitress, would go to the country with a family; the other as nurse, to travel in this country; good references. Apply at No. 210 West 26th-st., for three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE young woman, who never has lived out, as seamstress and to assist with the chamberwork, and is willing to make herself useful, if required. Call at No. 258 3d-av., between 22d and 23d sts., over the dry goods store.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation to do chamberwork and waiting, or to do waiting alone; is willing to make herself generally useful; has the best of City reference from her last place. Call at No. 118 East 16th-st.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to cook and assist in the washing and ironing. No objection to go in the country for the Summer. Can be seen at her present employer's, No. 2, corner of 17th-st. and 5th av.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG WOman, a situation as chambermaid and waitress; is willing to assist in washing and ironing; good City reference. Apply at No. 74 East 33d-st., between 4th and Lexington avs., first floor, front room, for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE Protestant girl as cook, washer and ironer; understands her business thoroughly, and has no objection to the country. Call, for two days, at No. 407 Broadway, up stairs.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GIRL, a situation as laundress or chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing, or to do plain sewing. Best of City reference given. Apply at No. 112 East 21st-st., first floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN, A situation as first-class cook; understands her business thoroughly in all its branches; has the best of City reference. Can be seen at No. 136 West 10th-st., second floor, front room.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl, a situation as chambermaid and assist in the washing and ironing; is kind and obliging; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., 3d floor, back room.

WANTED—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE SCOTCH girl, a situation as child's nurse or to travel with a lady to Europe; a good disposition and the best of City reference. Apply at No. 27 Union-square. Can be seen for two or three days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A COMPETENT person as nurse and seamstress, or chambermaid and to do fine washing; has good City references. Apply at No. 126 West 24th-st. Can be seen for a week, if not engaged.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE PROTESTANT girl a situation as nurse and seamstress; can take the entire charge of a baby from its birth; understands embroidering in all its branches. The best of City reference. Call at No. 216 East 23d-st., second floor, back room.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG GIRL, as chambermaid and waitress. Can be seen at her last place, No. 25 West 35th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE girl to do any kind of embroideries, or as chambermaid and waiter, or as nurse. Good references. Apply at No. 109, corner of State and Clinton sts., Brooklyn.

WANTED—BY A RESPECTABLE SWISS WOman, an opportunity to cut and fit dresses for ladies, and do any kind of sewing, at her residence, at reasonable rates. Apply for a week at 36 Amity-st., second floor.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE woman, as a good meat and pastry cook and bread and biscuit baker; understands jellies and sweetmeats. Best of reference. Call at No. 188 14th-st., corner 8th av.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A RESPECTABLE female as children's nurse, or take charge of a child from its birth, or take charge of a nursery; best of City reference given. Can be seen for two days at 283 Bowery.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOMAN as waitress; no objection to mind children; good references. Apply at No. 325 9th-st., between Avenues B and C, for two days.

WANTED—BY AN AMERICAN WOMAN A situation as good plain cook, in a small respectable family; is a good baker. Call at No. 127 West 24th-st. Can be seen for 3 days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman to cook, wash and iron in a private family; best of City reference; can be seen for two days at No. 13 Union-court, University-place, corner of 12th st.

WANTED—A SITUATION, BY A RESPECTABLE young girl, as cook, washer and ironer to a small private family; has good City reference. Apply at No. 178 East 13th-st., between 1st and 2d avs., for two days.

WANTED—A SITUATION BY A YOUNG WOman, as first-class waitress or chambermaid; has the best of City reference. Call at No. 97 West 12th-st., from 10 to 4 o'clock.

WANTED—BY A MIDDLE-AGED PROTESTANT Swiss woman, a situation as cook. Apply at No. 194 Court-st., 2d floor, South Brooklyn.

NURSE.—A MIDDLE-AGED WOMAN WHO HAS had much experience in attending upon invalids, desires a situation at nurse. Address until the 10th inst., Mr. J. VAN NESS, Franklin-av., 4 doors north of Myrtle-av., Brooklyn.

GOOD FRENCH, GERMAN AND EVERY kind of servants may continually be had at the rooms of the Employment Society, Nos. 13 and 14 Bible House, 8th

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, TUESDAY, JUNE 7, 1859.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

Is published in the Times Building, fronting the City Hall Park, on Park-row, Spruce and Nassau streets.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Daily) is published every morning:—Price Two Cents, served at 12½ cents a week, mailed Six Dollars a year.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Semi-weekly)—Three Dollars a year; two copies to one address, for Five Dollars.

The NEW-YORK TIMES (Weekly)—Two Dollars a year; ten copies, to one address, for Twelve Dollars; twenty copies to one address for Twenty Dollars. *Any person sending us a Club of twenty or more will be entitled to an extra copy.*

The TIMES FOR CALIFORNIA is published on the departure of every Mail steamer. Price, in wrappers, 5 cents for single copies.

Terms—Cash invariably in advance.

All letters to be addressed to the "New-York Times," New-York City.

Amusements this Evening.

METROPOLITAN THEATRE—The Rivals.

LAURA KEENE'S THEATRE—Court and Stage—Nell Gwynne.

THEATRE FRANCAISE—La Vie de Boheme.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—The Bohemian Girl.

WALLACK'S THEATRE—Faint Heart Never Won Fair Lady—Knights of the Round Table.

BOWERY THEATRE—The Rebel Coaster—Six Degrees of Crime.

NATIONAL THEATRE—Hamlet—The Haunted Hotel.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM—Ida May.

WOOD'S BUILDINGS—Select Negro Minstrelsy—Scampina.

LA'TE GEO. CHRISTY'S OPERA HOUSE—Ethiopian Minstrelsy—Robbing the Mail.

METROPOLITAN CIRCUS—9th-av., between 14th and 15th sts.—Great Double Ascension.

JOE PENTLAND'S CIRCUS, Broadway and 13th-st.—Equestrian Games.

PALACE GARDEN—Concerts—Afternoon and Evening.

Mails Close at the Post-Office.

North—Albany, Buffalo and Canadas.....3½ P. M.
North and West Way Mail .....6½ A. M.
Western Mail *via* Erie Railroad...5½ A. M. and 3½ P. M.
South and Southwestern Mail....5½ A. M. and 4½ P. M.
East for Boston, by Railroad.....5½ A. M. and 2 P. M.
East for Boston, by Steamboat .....4 P. M.

The Overland Mail for California leaves St. Louis every Monday and Thursday, at 8 A. M. Letters designed for it should be marked "Overland, *via* St. Louis."

The Overland Mails from St. Joseph, (Mo.,) to Placerville, *via* Salt Lake City, leaves St. Joseph every Saturday, at 8 A. M. Letters should be marked "Overland *via* St. Joseph."

Ocean Mails.

The European Mails by the steamship *Asia*, hence for Liverpool, will close at the New-York Post-office to-morrow, June 8, at 10 o'clock.

☞ J. P. Pope, Fall River, Mass., will supply those who want the Daily, Semi-Weekly, Weekly, or the California Times. Can be procured by the single copy, or by the week or month.

NEWS OF THE DAY.

The steamship *City of Washington*, a brief summary of the news by which we published yesterday morning, as received from Cape Race, arrived at this port about 1 o'clock this morning. She brings full particulars of the opening of hostilities in Italy, and a variety of interesting political and miscellaneous intelligence. The official account of the battle of Montebello, transmitted by General Forey to Marshal Baraguey d'Hilliers, will be found among the other war news.

The steamship *Indian*, of the Quebec line, arrived at that port last evening. The advices are the same as those by the *City of Washington*, which we publish this morning.

Measures are to be immediately taken for still further strengthening the Gulf Squadron. The frigate *Saline* will soon sail for that station—the *Congress* taking her place as the flag-ship of the Brazil Squadron. There will then be in the Gulf ten vessels of war, carrying an aggregate of two hundred and twelve guns. It is believed that at all points where intervention may be required in behalf of American interests, measures will be taken similar to those instituted at Tampico, to which point a vessel has been dispatched for the protection of Americans in the event of an assault by Miramon, as threatened at last accounts.

The telegraphic reports of injury to the growing crops by the frosty weather of Saturday night last are very alarming. There was snow on the St. Lawrence, and as far south as Cincinnati the reports tell of the most serious damage not only to the small fruits, but to apples, grapes, corn, wheat, and potatoes. From the northern portion of Ohio, and the western counties of New-York, the reports are equally discouraging. The damage may not be as great as the reports indicate, but the effects of the frost must prove very disastrous.

The Mayor, last evening, sent a message to the Board of Alderman, vetoing the resolution appropriating $6,000 to be expended by a Joint Committee of the Common Council in maintaining the right of the City to lands under water, outside of the line of grants of such lands heretofore made by the State. Alderman Adams called upon the Committee which has the City Inspectorship in charge to report, and thereupon the Board immediately adjourned.

The body found in the water near Fort Hamilton Sunday evening last was identified yesterday as that of Mrs. Fanny Dean Halsey, wife of Henry Halsey, of No. 111 West Twelfth street. The deceased disappeared on Wednesday last under circumstances which gave rise to the supposition that she had been murdered. She left home with the ostensible purpose of purchasing a pair of shoes, and that was the last seen of her alive. Owing to various causes suspicion pointed towards her husband as knowing something of the cause of her death, and he was arrested yesterday by Officer Devoe and held to await the result of the investigation now pending. Coroner Bennett, of New-Utrecht, took charge of the body yesterday and impannelled a jury. After viewing the body they adjourned to this morning when witnesses will be examined. Last evening Dr. George Cochrane held a *post mortem* examination, when the body was thoroughly examined, but there was no evidence found of violence or anything to indicate the presence of poison in the stomach.

The bodies found floating in a box off Port Morris prove to have been corpses which fell from the barge which was conveying them from old Potter's Field, on Fourth-avenue, to Ward's Island. Mr. Webb, Superintendent of the City cemetery, yesterday identified the box and conveyed it and its contents to its original destination.

Dr. Mundy, Health Officer of Castleton, Staten Island, yesterday accepted the invitation to sit with the Health Commissioners of this City. A resolution was adopted directing that vessels from Rio Janeiro be required to discharge all hides and hair at Quarantine and that they then be permitted to come up above the points considered least dangerous.

A special meeting of the Police Commissioners was held yesterday. In secret session they considered a communication from Captain Pilsbury, accepting the appointment of General Superintendent of Police. No action was taken in regard to it.

A very strange scene occurred in the Supreme Court yesterday, on the occasion of the sentence of Shephard for arson. The prisoner, on being asked what he had to say why sentence should not be pronounced upon him, made a long tirade against his own counsel and the Court, quoting Scripture freely, and closing with a request to have Mr. Ashmead substituted in the place of his present counsel. A full report will be found in our legal columns.

Recorder Barnard opened the June Term of the Court of General Sessions yesterday. A quorum of the Grand Jury not being present, the judicial charge was not delivered. Ex-Recorder Smith, counsel for Messrs. Benjamin Wood and Chas Murray, charged with a violation of the lottery laws in selling tickets of the Georgia Lottery within the limits of the county, presented affidavits, and was proceeding to argue that the indictment should be quashed, when the recorder interrupted him, and at once ordered the indictment to be quashed, on the ground that no law of the State of New York had been infringed. John Mitchell, a colored man, indicted for a felonious assault with a knife on Margaret Ricks, at No 16 Thomas-street, on April 15, was tried and convicted of an assault with a dangerous weapon with intent to do bodily harm. He was sentenced to four years in the State Prison. George Moore was to have been tried for murder, but his counsel, Mr. James T. Brady, being absent in Albany, the trial was set down for Monday next.

The sales of Cotton, yesterday, reached 900 bales, at uniform rates. Flour opened heavily, but closed more vigorously, influenced by accounts of frost at the West. Grain was moderately dealt in, as were also Provisions and Groceries. Hay was in fair demand. Hides were dull. Leather attracted considerable attention. Common Resin and Spirits Turpentine were actively sought after. Linseed Oil was in moderate request. Freights were quiet.

English Neutrality.

The folly of intrusting the government of a great commercial country to a purely territorial class, has just been signally illustrated in the course of the Derby Ministry in England upon the question of neutrality as applied to the maritime relations of Great Britain. There can be but little doubt that the sympathies of Lord Derby's Government in the present European war, if not positively favorable to Austria, are negatively hostile to France. All the acts of "neutrality," and all the declarations on the subject, which have hitherto emanated from the English Cabinet, have been practically aimed at the policy of France. The quite superfluous, not to say impertinent, interference of Lord Malmesbury, in relation to the neutral Savoyard territory, put by treaty under the sole safeguard of Switzerland, could only have been intended to impede, if possible, the march of French troops into Piedmont. The refusal of Lord Derby to recognize the *de facto* Government of Tuscany, although organized in quite as legal a manner as the Provisional Government of France which England hastened to acknowledge in 1848, was just as clearly meant to be a heavy blow and great discouragement to the liberal allies of France throughout the Italian Peninsula. Although neither very imposing nor very efficient in themselves, these manifestations of ill will can hardly be regarded as likely to strengthen the cordiality of the intimacy between England and France; and they must therefore be considered, in so far, as very serious blunders.

A still more important mistake—more important, that is, in respect to its immediate operation upon the commercial interests of Great Britain—has just been made in the Government proclamations and declarations upon the subject of "contraband of war," for the benefit and instruction of English subjects. The essential feature of the Government action in these premises is its marked and evident tendency to prevent the employment of British shipping in the service of France; for as France is the only Power now at war which is likely to call for transports from any mercantile State, the revival of the law upon this subject, passed in the latter part of the reign of George III., is and can be aimed only at France. That law belongs to those Neutrality Acts of Great Britain, which were the basis of our own neutrality law of the same period, and which, like our own law, were intended to discourage intervention in the contest between Spain and her colonies. England and America then took this ground mainly for the purpose of strengthening their own case against the Holy Alliance, which wished to interfere in that contest on the side of Spain. The neutrality laws were the *chevaux-de-frise*, so to speak, of the Monroe doctrine. The English law, now fulminated afresh to the terror of English shipowners,—who, having seen England eagerly employ American shipping in her own transport service during the Crimean war, could hardly have been prepared to find their Government now suddenly resolved to punish the similar employment of British shipping, by a foreign Power—makes the chartering of British vessels by any belligerent State a misdemeanor, and in itself an illegal, vitiated and punishable transaction. In bringing this law so eagerly forward, the "Territorial Ministry" thought, of course, only of its diplomatic and political availability as against France. They reckoned, however, without the shipping interest at home, which has become instantly and dangerously clamorous against this first step towards transferring the carrying trade of the world into American hands. Alarmed by the attitude of this powerful interest, Lord Derby's Government has endeavored to pacify it by offering a sort of explanation of its proclamation of neutrality, which explains nothing but the imbecility of those who drew it up. Lord Malmesbury announces, for instance, that Her Majesty's Government have not decided upon any list of goods contraband of war, leaving that to be settled by the Prize Courts of the belligerent Powers. But it has long ago been decided that the right of neutrals to carry contraband goods, and of belligerents to seize them, are conflicting rights; and it is not possible for any one nation to establish a list of goods contraband of war, the nature of goods contraband varying with the varying circumstances of different nations, and of the same nation at different times; so that grain, which in some cases is held to be contraband, in others cannot so be held—while iron and other metals, in one form, will be contraband, and in another form not so, as differing considerations may determine.

Again, although the neutrality laws of England are plainly directed not against the chartering of British ships by the subjects of foreign belligerent States, but against such chartering by the belligerent States themselves, yet the Queen's Proclamation of Neutrality distinctly recognizes a state of war as existing between the "subjects of the Emperor of Austria" and the "subjects of the King of Sardinia and the Emperor of the French;" and has thus very naturally beclouded the mind of the British ship-owner as to his private relations with private French or Sardinian employers. The Russian organ in Western Europe, *Le Nord* of Brussels, has very properly stigmatized the language of the British Royal Proclamation as barbaric in character, and as involving a complete abandonment of the civilized principles of modern war. It is in fact precisely in keeping with those ideas of war and its laws which prevailed in England a century ago, when the rights of neutrals were trampled upon at every turn by Great Britain, confident in the maritime superiority which she then enjoyed; and would have been more becoming in the mouth of the ministers who approved the surreptitious violation of the Swedish flag by English naval officers for the sake of plundering Spanish merchantmen at Barcelona, or of the Government which made it high treason to carry grain to Republican France, than on the lips of statesmen who have seen the Congress of Paris, and read its manifestoes on international law. This Lord Malmesbury himself now appears to suspect; and knowing as he does, that no Power can now hope to reverse the doctrines of the Franco-American Convention of 1800, he has suddenly awakened to the consciousness that his proclamations and circulars have put English subjects into a most embarrassing situation without vindicating any sort of advantage to the English Government. Beset on every side, therefore, the unlucky Foreign Secretary and his colleagues have attempted explanations which tell the British shipowner and merchant nothing he did not know before, while they have utterly failed to relieve him of his very natural anxiety in regard to the drift and probable consequences of Lord Derby's curious "neutral" policy.

The effect of these proceedings upon the political world of Great Britain will probably be both seen and felt by the Derby Government soon after the assembling of Parliament. Upon the commercial enterprise of Great Britain they have already begun to produce a very decided and unsatisfactory impression. While the unsettled state of the foreign relations of the country is discouraging the disposition of English merchants to embark their interests in distant voyages, the positive action of the Government is now breaking down the immediate opportunities offered by the demand of belligerent France for the employment of British vessels, and for the efflux of British products. In fact, the process so complacently anticipated by the London *Times*, of putting English commerce under the protection of the United States, may now be said to have begun. If our ship-owners are disposed to avail themselves of the present state of affairs in Great Britain, they can be sure not only of abundant employment in the wide ocean commerce with Australia, China, and South America, but also in the transport of grain, coal, and other British products, to the ports of France and the Continent. The French Emperor has just reaffirmed the doctrine that the "neutral flag covers the goods," and his Government is not likely to throw any obstacles in the way of a policy at once profitable to France and injurious to her great maritime rival. In the commercial aspects of the case it would not have been easy for the Emperor Napoleon himself to have devised a scheme of action more desirable for the permanent interests of France, than that very "English Neutrality" which Lord Derby's Government has apparently taken up with the deliberate purpose of thwarting his policy.

Numerical Notions of War.

The popular notion of military grandeur is decidedly of the Ercles vein. Like Ancient Pistol, the mild civilian, who would shudder at the sight of a wounded horse, reads the account of an action in which only a few hundred men have been killed or wounded with an involuntary shrug of disappointment. And there can be little doubt that had the news of the battle of Montebello come to us dashed with the blood of whole battalions, nine-tenths of us would have thought the victory a much more interesting and important affair than it now appears, when only about two thousand human beings in all seemed to have been mowed down by the scythe of war. Just as the popular impatience seemed to think that the vast armies of France and Austria could be thrown about from one spot to another like snow-balls, and so formed serious reasons for doubting the reality of a great war even after it had been solemnly begun, simply in the fact that two weeks' manœuvering went by without an action, so now the circumstance that only fifteen thousand men on the one side and about eight or ten thousand on the other were actually engaged on the 21st, appears to take something away from the signal importance of the conflict. In point of fact, the forces engaged in what one of our cotemporaries calls "an affair of outposts," were considerably larger than the forces which decided the fate of America at Yorktown.

In making this estimate we assume the probable correctness of the French and Sardinian report of the action: the system of the French military reports being regarded by military men as more accurate and trustworthy than the system adopted either in the English or the German services. General Gomini, for instance, the great Russian strategist, invariably quotes the French in preference to the Austrian estimates and accounts in his history of the campaigns of the French Revolutionary wars.

The French, in position at Montebello, by the lowest estimate, outnumbered the whole army which Lord Cornwallis surrendered to Washington and Rochambeau. The Austrians at Montebello, by the French estimate, doubled the force of Gates at Saratoga. In the whole course of the Mexican war, the aggregate of American and Mexican forces actually engaged in any decisive action never equaled the aggregate of the forces which fought at Montebello on the 21st of May, as reported by the telegraph.

In truth, however, the importance of battles in a military sense, is not to be measured by the rule of three. And if one will but reflect upon the matter from the humane point of view, we think he will hardly fail to see that in the mutual slaughter of above two thousand of his fellow-creatures, or of a number equivalent to the whole adult male population of a thriving town of ten thousand inhabitants, there must be enough of the terror and fury of "glorious war" to gratify the most sanguinary lover of excitement.

Piccolomini and Her Paladins.

That dreadful last "quarter of an hour" in which a carnivial company must prepare itself for the reckoning is immortally associated with the memory of Rabelais. The sage of Mendon knew how frail man was and how inexecrable the law which exacts of us all our stated *quid pro quo*. But the lovely little Princess who has just been enchanting Young New-York, does not seem to have been a familiar student of Rabelais. Probably her wise *duennas* thought the score of the "Traviata" and "Il Poliuto" quite trouble enough for her dainty little brain, and declined plaguing her with any scores less exalted. At all events, flying fame, with her hundred tongues, and brazen cheeks, has hardly returned from blowing the daughter of all the Piccolomini's safely out to sea from the Hook, before she has began to call aloud upon the gallant young Raleighs, who were ready to pave Broadway with their newest pog-tops and their most elaborate waistcoats before the small feet of their musical queen, for a more substantial homage to her charms. It is rumored that a "vasty deep" of bill for comforts and conveniences afforded the sweet little Siennese remains unsettled, and that the agent of the agent of her agent has been seized upon to yield up several pounds of flesh in acquittal thereof. Now, the said rumor may prove to be false; or it may prove, being true, to have grown up out of some oversight. It is, at all events, not necessary to impute any wrong-doing in the matter either to the Signorina or to any of her friends and protectors. But as the tale has been launched upon the waves of the curious and careless world, and as it will go "careering," as Mr. Disraeli said of the English fleet, heaven only knows where, we call at once upon the chivalry of the *coulisses* to come forward and kill it with a cash subscription. We have heard such wonderful things of young gentlemen who purchased white elephants, and pink cockatoos, and carriages, and pairs, and diamond-hilted parasols, and the like magnificence, to be offered to the "incomparable Piccolomini;" we have seen so much of vehement rapture in the vicinity of the orchestras on the nights of her triumph, that we cannot for a moment suppose an appeal will be unheeded.

There is an old French story of the Knight Delorges, whose lady-love threw her glove before a lion and bade her chevalier go pick it up, merely to see whether he was in earnest when he said that he would gladly leap into the fire at a word from her lips. The Knight Delorges picked up the glove, but very ungallantly tossed it in the lady's face. Have we no Delorges among us who will emulate the heroism without imitating the ill-breeding of the mediæval hero? Let him step forward at once and "call for the bill." His "*quart d'heure de Rabelais*" shall be rewarded with at least six hours of immortality. Perhaps we shall give him a public meeting and send for some Senators to make little speeches in his honor.

Our Over-Crowded City.

We published on Friday a very extraordinary report from the pen of Mr. Halliday, concerning our City's deficiency of dwelling-houses. In 1856 nineteen Wards of New-York had a population of 535,027 souls, and only 36,088 houses to shelter them in, or an average of 15 persons under each roof. This would be bad enough, but it must be remembered that 24,465 of these dwellings shelter but 36,213 families, (of five persons each,) and that the remaining 11,623 have to accommodate 76,620 families, or more than six families to each tenement. And the further we plunge into these statistics, the worse the show. There were 169 houses containing 14 families each; 289 houses, containing 16 families each; 160 houses, containing 20 families each; 26 houses, containing 26 families each; one house, containing 87 families, and one with 94 families! This last the reader will presume was full, but the landlord thought otherwise—it was built to accommodate 126 families! And such accommodations! It stood upon a plot of ground 50 feet wide by 250 feet deep. Nothing short of a steam-engine could have forced a current of fresh air through it. The alley-way, 8 feet wide, separated it from the next houses, and under these alleys at the depth of the cellar was a drain always containing stagnant water, and all the filth from the vaults opening to it. The drain connected with the street-sewer, and its horrible exhalations filled every room, and mingled with all the pent-up air that these 94 wretched families always breathed when at home. Should a pestilence ever visit us again, no one can doubt that corpses enough would go out of that one poisoned tenement to over-crowd a village burial ground.

But it is probable that even this is not the worst. There are many single blocks of dwellings, says Mr. Halliday, containing twice the number of families residing on the whole of Fifth avenue. There are numbers of squares in our City, any ten of which contain a larger population than the whole of Hartford! The report we are commenting on has nothing to say of the underground population, of squalid wretches buried alive in cellars into which no ray of sunshine ever penetrated, cellars always damp and horribly foul, where mould and mildew cover everything—where the sick die without even calling the dispensary doctor in, so utterly wretched and wo-begone and helpless are the beings that crawl in and out of them, scarcely recognizing while they groan their last that they suffer any more than mortals should.

Stories are told by those who have visited these tombs of the living, of corpses left to putrefy amidst the sleepers, and, more horrible still, of others, over whom, in their dying moments, the survivors, rather than summon the Coroner, had heaped the filth and earth of the den, hiding them thus away, to be found again only when the rookeries overhead should be torn down, or a sudden pestilence bring the hideous truth to light.

The officers who pretend to put the City into wholesome condition never show their faces in localities where the mischief is, and even misapply the money appropriated for cleansing the outside and preserving a show of decency, evincing a spirit of fiendish recklessness that, to be excused, should have been bred only in such beastly places as we have described. When the cholera was here last, these centres of invitation to the ghastly visitant were scarce; now they abound in all the lower Wards, and if it comes again we may properly look for such a scene of desolation as will make the last seem common-place and trivial.

But how can all this be helped? Land costs so much, and there is such an insane desire on the part of the poor to herd in hordes, that it is exceedingly difficult to work a reform without the most radical measures. The health of Paris has greatly improved since the Emperor has ordered all old houses that were not fit for human habitations to be pulled down. We need much of this sort of work here. Every suspicious domicile should be inspected; if it is not ventilated, lighted and decently cleaned, the landlord should be compelled to make it so.

Our City makes an appeal to philanthropic capitalists to erect tenement houses upon such a plan that they can be easily kept cleanly and wholesome. The experiment has been tried here on a small scale, and we do not hear that it was not moderately remunerative. The tenants in the house to which we have alluded as containing ninety-four families, paid for their early chance of death, for their miasmatic air, and two rooms to a family, 35 per cent. annually on the cost of their apartments. No doubt a reasonable profit of 10 or 11 per cent. might easily be made on houses to accommodate, in a human way, a dozen or fifteen families each.

But the most rational and ready relief for this over-crowded condition of the City, is to encourage people who abhor the barbarism of living two, three, or four families in a house, to remove into the suburbs of the City. It has been said that no house was ever yet built large enough for two families, who have correct ideas of family independence and comfort. And it is true. Instead of hiving about the centre of the City, heads of families desirous of rearing their children with sound bodies and sound minds should push to the upper part of the Island, where rents are still moderate, or, better yet, across the rivers, to Brooklyn and New-Jersey, where respectable cottages are to be had for the same rent that will hire a single floor in the City.

No City Inspector Yet.—Contrary to the general expectation, the Board of Aldermen adjourned last night without taking any action in reference to the Mayor's nomination of Mr. Delevan for the office of City Inspector. On a call being made by Alderman Adams on the Committee to whom the nomination had been referred, to report, the Board immediately adjourned, from which it would appear that the factious Aldermen are determined that no person shall be confirmed for the City Inspectorship, unless they have the privilege of nominating him themselves. This high-handed conduct on the part of the Aldermen is startling in its outrageous contempt for public opinion, and brazen disregard of the interests of the City. We have been accustomed to all sorts of disreputable misconduct on the part of City officials; but this persistent opposition of the Board of Aldermen to every attempt of the Mayor to fill the vacancy in the City Inspectorship is without a parallel. We have been taught to believe that all things have a worst point, after which they may begin to mend. In respect of New-York Aldermen we despair of the maxim. Nothing worse than the Aldermen we have can be imagined; yet it is just as difficult to conceive how such Aldermen as ours can ever be expected to mend.

Crime and its Cure.

The rapidity and facility with which the Judges have disposed of the Stephens case, in spite of Mr. Ashmead's monster bill of exceptions, gives us some reason to hope that something like a reform is at last beginning in our criminal procedure, and that hanging will soon begin to wear the appearance of a probable contingency in the eyes of ambitious cudgellers, poisoners, and garroters. The lawyers have long been trying to persuade the simple public that as long as there was a *legal* reason why a murderer should not be punished, it made no sort of difference whether he was punished or not. There never was a more curious display of that species of mild lunacy which professional ardor sometimes begets, than the melodramatic contempt with which the Ashmeads and Cushings have for some time been affecting to treat all popular remonstrances against the impunity given by the Courts to crime. Many luminaries of the forum are of opinion that as long as the "authorities" are all cited, the "exceptions well taken," the trial conducted without counsel coming to blows in Court, the public has no right to complain; or if it venture to observe that the safety of its own throat and purse are of more importance than to see "the law well laid down," the public is snubbed for its "lay ignorance." When we suffer ourselves to wax virtuously indignant over the triumphant liberation of a ruffian who has broken our ribs or given us a black eye, or stabbed us in the abdomen, we are treated, with a pitying smile, to fifty citations from Hawkins or Wharton, or Kernan's, or Selden's reports, all showing us why, in view of all the circumstances, it would be legally absurd to harm a hair of the scoundrel's head. The performances of the Courts in this State, in various criminal cases, which have come before them within the last two years, may, as we have often remarked, be matched against anything in the judicial annals of any country in the world, for acuteness, absurdity, and stupid practical injustice. Jeremy Bentham made a good deal of amusement for the people of his day by his dissections of judicial idiocies in England, but if he had lived in New-York in our time, he would have found still rarer and more valuable illustrations of the difference between law and justice.

As we have said, we think we begin to see indications of reform. The Judges seem to be learning how to try a criminal case, and how to dispose of the "exceptions" of advocates. It is not too much to say that as a natural result of this, our streets will begin to be somewhat safer than they used to be. Highway robberies and assaults upon peaceful citizens are already rarer than they were two years ago. The area within which a man may walk with reasonable security for his person and property has been positively extended. When a high-handed outrage has been committed the criminal is rather surer than he used to be of a prolonged absence from the scene of his exploits. Part of this delightful change is due no doubt to the increasing efficiency of the Police and the extorted common sense of juries, but still more, we are persuaded, to the fact that the Courts have of late been much more slow than formerly to see reasons why knaves should not go to prison and the gallows.

There has, however, been recently a decided increase in the number of crimes, committed not by ruffians upon decent people, but by ruffians on one another; of mutual stabbings and shootings of rowdies and jail-birds by other rowdies and jail-birds, of murders of worthless wives by still more worthless husbands, of grogshop and "tenement-house" tragedies, in short, with their attendant beastliness and squalor, and ferocity. The newspapers for the last month have teemed with occurrences of this sort. The bad passions of the worst part of the community seem to have been temporarily diverted from the better classes to expend themselves upon its own members. We do not question that the public is temporarily a gainer by this change. When a drunken, dissolute household slaughters itself, or when a gang of rowdies extinguish one another, it may be safely said that for a few weeks society has a few enemies the less. But, unfortunately, this way of getting rid of the evil is somewhat like attempting to get rid of weeds by mowing them with a scythe. The nuisance is temporarily abated; but the temporary check is in itself a fresh stimulus to the subsequent growth.

Neither reforms in the criminal procedure, nor the infusion of fresh vigor into the Police, will do much to diminish tragedies of this sort. The paper read the other day by Mr. Halliday, before the Sanitary Association, on the dwellings and home life of the poor in this City, reveals a state of things which neither judges nor policemen can combat. The wives and husbands who inhabit the ordinary New York "tenement house," and make use of the various conveniences which are attached to such abodes, may naturally be expected to get drunk, and quarrel, and cut one another's throats. The children they bring up in such foul homes can hardly grow to aught else than Billy the Greek, and Sailor Dan, and Patsey the Piper. Neither domestic nor civic virtues can flourish in a small house occupied by ninety families. Temperance and chastity are as fond of pure air, and clean beds, and plenty of room as any *millionaire* on the Fifth Avenue, and shun the fetid attics and the stifling alley with fastidious speed. We may as well at once swallow the bitter but wholesome truth that drunkenness and murder, are the all but necessary recreations of those whom we crush into close and dirty rooms; and that, though the Police may prevent the denizens of "tenements" for a time from preying on the wealthy or well-to-do, they cannot deny them the satisfaction of butchering one another.

News from St. Domingo.

The following intelligence from the Dominican Republic was communicated in a letter thence to the Boston *Post*. The writer says: "When General Cazneau was sent by the United States Government to form a treaty of commerce with this Republic, and *merely to rent* a portion of Samana Bay for a coal depôt for our steamers, the representatives of England, France and Spain most solemnly protested against it, and threatened the annihilation of the Republic if it was consummated, and so great was the hue-and-cry that our Minister was obliged to retire in disgust. Now what happens? The French Consul has, for a paltry sum, purchased the whole resource of the Republic, in the shape of mines, woods and guano, with the sole privilege of working cutting and digging on all the lands and islands of the Republic, and not a word has been mentioned about it as it does not interfere with European policy.

The same antipathy to Americans exists here as in all the Spanish American Republics, and the American flag, even in this pitiful place, is not the least respected. Our citizens are robbed and imprisoned frequently, and there is no redress from the Government at home. Hence the insults to them and the flag. It is time that these offenders against the rights of nations were taught a lesson they would never forget, which would exceedingly benefit the commerce of the United States at this place."

Amusements.

Academy of Music.—Owing to the severe indisposition of Mme. Cortesi, the new prima donna, there was no performance at the Academy last night. Meyerbeer's famous Opera of "Robert le Diable" will be revived to-night, with Mme. Colson and the other members of Mr. Strakosch's fine company in the cast.

On this evening Mr. Theodore Moss, the Treasurer of Wallack's Theatre, takes his benefit at that establishment, on which occasion Mr. Wallack and the entire of his Company, have volunteered their services. This generous compliment so rarely offered, speaks volumes for the gentlemanly conduct and good feeling of Mr. Moss, and we doubt not that the public, with whom the same qualities have made him equally a favorite, will indorse it by an overflowing house.

The Misses Gougenheim, of whom many will retain a pleasant memory at the now defunct Broadway, appeared last evening at Laura Keene's, after an absence of four years, and were most cordially welcomed.

Mr. Lester Wallack had the largest house of the season on the occasion of his benefit last night.

The Rural Festival at Jones' Woods.—About this time, as the almanacs used to say, expect Pic-Nics and invitations to the Wood of Jones. Yesterday the first of a series, under a bold and liberal management, came off. The weather was favorable, but a little cold for out-door amusement, and not at all conducive to the rapid consumption of lager bier. There was a good attendance, but inadequate we imagine to defray the heavy expenditures. The proceedings opened with a street advertisement, in the the shape of a procession. Arrived at the gardens there was a fine band, conducted alternately by Mr. Theodore Eisfeld and Mr. H. B. Dodworth. A suitable selection of open-air music was rendered very effectively, intermixed with male choruses in the German style. After the regular musical programme came dancing,—five bands being stationed at various parts of the grounds for this special recreation. At 9 o'clock the entertainments, which were orderly throughout, came to a close. To-day there will be a continuation of the Festival; music, dancing and fire-works. The grounds have been greatly improved since last season, and begin to assume the appearance of a thoroughly established place of open-air amusement. They are beautifully adapted for the purpose, and need only to be well and liberally conducted to become popular.

Fictitious Dispatches.

The New-York *Herald* has fallen of late into the habit of issuing what are supposed to be "dispatches from our Ministers abroad to the State Department." In point of fact, our first-class Envoys have been so steadily neglected, not to say insulted, by the actual Administration, that they never volunteer any general dispatches at all, and confine themselves exclusively to their necessary business communications. The Washington *States*, indignant we suppose that men like Mr. Dallas and Mr. Mason should be saddled with the responsibility of writing the silly twaddle attributed to them in the "dispatches" of the *Herald*, thus exposes the imposture:

"The dispatches alleged to be telegraphed from this city to the New-York *Herald*, must appear to the public to contain a wonderful amount of news, when compared with the meagre dispatches that find their way into the other papers. These dispatches, however, are characteristic of the 'Jack Ketch' of the Press. Day after day, the New-York *Herald*, under the heading of its 'special dispatch' from Washington, announces the arrival of 'batches' of dispatches at the various departments. In that paper, for instance, a few days ago, we are informed that 'dispatches have been received at the State Department, brought by the *Asia* from our Ministers at London, France, and Spain.' Read what the special dispatch states that Minister Dallas writes:

'Mr Dallas states that great activity prevails in England throughout the various departments, and warlike preparations of immense magnitude are being prosecuted with vigor and urgency. Never, he says, were such preparations made by any Power as is now going on. Everything that can float upon water is now undergoing repair and will soon be in readiness for active service. Unparalleled activity prevails in all the British dockyards.'

What a remarkable piece of intelligence!—as if these very words, almost, were not published in the summary of foreign news by the entire press on the arrival of the *Asia*. But in this same 'batch' of dispatches we are informed that 'Minister Mason says that the Emperor has a strong hold upon the affections of the people of France.' This is a most remarkable fact, not known heretofore. The genuineness of these dispatches needs no other contradiction than that carried on their face. It is a question whether our Ministers would ever write any such 'balderdash' as is there attributed to them. However, in brief, these dispatches are bogus. Nothing of the kind was ever received at the State Department, 'brought by the *Asia* from our Ministers at London, France and Spain.' Most of the dispatches daily sent to the *Herald* have no foundation whatever, and are purely fictitious."

The St. Louis Breach of Promise Case—Instructions to the Jury.

The St. Louis *Democrat* says the instructions to the Jury in the $100,000 breach of promise case of Carstang vs. Shaw, were as follows:

"At the instance of the plaintiff, the jury are instructed that, to maintain the action of the plaintiff it is necessary that they should find a mutual promise to marry between plaintiff and defendant. But it is not necessary that either promise should be express, i. e., that any witness should hear the contract made. On the contrary, the promise of each to the other may be inferred from circumstances.

Nor is it necessary, to maintain the action, that the promise on either side should have been made in writing to make it valid and binding on both.

Whether there was a mutual promise to marry between plaintiff and defendant is a question for the jury—to be determined by them upon all the proof and circumstances shown in evidence.

If the jury find for the plaintiff they ought to assess her damages, and, in determining the amount, they ought to find such sum as in their judgment, under all the circumstances of the case, may be a proper indemnity to her for the injury she has suffered in her feelings, affections and wounded pride, as well as the loss of marriage.

If the jury find from the evidence that the plaintiff and defendant contracted to marry each other, and the defendant refused so to marry the plaintiff no special request by the plaintiff to defendant is necessary."

The *Democrat* adds: "The crowd remained in the rotunda until the formal rendering of the verdict, to agree to which the jury did not require more than ten minutes, but the Judge being absent, some delay occurred in consequence.

At four o'clock Judge Reber returned. Upon the Judge taking his seat, the Clerk read the paper which has been handed him by the foreman, which was as follows:

'Henry Shaw debtor to Effie Carstang. We, the jury, find for the plaintiff, and assess the damages at $100 000.'

'Lee—Gentlemen of the jury, so say you all?

Each juror nodded assent.

The crowd at this made a general rush for the door, and upon reaching the rotunda, indulged in a general hurrah and shout, which gave undoubted indications of approbation."

In commenting on the verdict, the *Democrat* says:

"By reference to our report of the case of Carstang vs. Shaw, for breach of promise of marriage it will be seen that the Jury awarded the plaintiff $100,000 damages. Though the defendant, Mr. Shaw, is very rich some surprise is expressed at the liberality of the Jury. We presume they are all honorable gentlemen, yet their action recalls the well-known lines of *Hudibras*:

'For saints themselves will sometimes be,
Of gifts that cost them nothing, free.'

There are few, if any, instances on record in which so large a sum has been considered necessary to soothe the anguish of lady fair deserted by her lover."

The Overland Mail.—The St. Louis *Democrat* publishes interesting statements in relation to the Overland Mail service. The remarks of the *Democrat* in reference to the favor shown to this service by the Californians are confirmed by our latest news from the Pacific. The San Francisco papers are laboring diligently to overcome the popular prejudice against the route, and with apparent success, as the amount of mail-matter now conveyed regularly is quadruple that of the early history of the route. The *Democrat* gives some facts to prove this increase, as follows:

"Eight months ago, a mere handful of letters constituted the entire mail; yet by yesterday's stage upwards of 1,500 letters left our Post-office for San Francisco and other towns in the interior of the Golden State. On Tuesday evening there were received here upwards of 2,000 letters—the largest number that has thus far come to hand. At this rate, the letters by the steamer lines from New York and New-Orleans would quickly be exceeded in number."

Instead of a cost of $60 for each letter, it is asserted that the service is now performed for $1. The Company have established 164 stations between Tipton, Mo., and San Francisco, and contemplate changing a part of the route, lying between El Paso and Horsehead Crossing, by cutting a new road along the line of the Rio Grande, by way of Fort Davis and Canadche Spring. The number of horses and mules employed in the Mail service is 1,500, the value of which is some $350,000.

A Case of Real Distress.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

New-York, Monday, June 6, 1859.

In a house in the upper part of the City lie two unfortunate young men (brothers) victims of consumption, in a destitute condition. Their poor old mother is their only company. They have thus far been kept alive by a few worthy mechanics who could ill afford anything from their small earnings. They are Americans, and will not beg. Please appeal to the charitable to do something for them.

Yours, A SYMPATHISER.

☞ Contributions will be received at the counting-room of this Office.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

COMMISSIONERS OF HEALTH.—The Commissioners of Health met yesterday noon in the Mayor's office, the full Board being present, with Dr. MUNDY, Health Officer of Castleton, Staten Island. The bark *Wilhelmina*, from Rio Janeiro, was ordered to be detained below five days, and then to come up under the direction of the Health Officer. The case of the brig *Josephine* coming up for consideration, Dr. MILLER moved that all vessels from Rio, if they arrived with all well on board, should be allowed after suitable observation to come up to the City. Mr. MC SPEDON moved to amend by directing that these vessels should be required to discharge all hides and hair at Quarantine before they were allowed to come up. Dr. BOYD said that the infectious material could not be landed in Brooklyn. Mayor TIEMANN said it could only be allowed to come to the City provided it were to be taken back in the country. Dr. MILLER argued that hides and hair were not sources of infection. Mayor WOOD had allowed them to come up to the City. The bark *John Wesley*, which left Rio on the 22d of April, had none sick on board when she arrived at Quarantine, though she had 110 bags of hair on board, and had six of her crew sick while in port at Rio. Dr. GREEN feared the hides more than the hair. The motion as amended was adopted. The brig *Breeze* was allowed to come up to Rutgers-street, or north of that point. The Superintendent of Sanitary Inspection complained of the want of night soil boats. Dr. MUNDY having accepted the invitation to take a seat as a member of the Board, returned thanks for the courtesy, and said that the citizens of Richmond County esteemed the action as an evidence that the City authorities had their interests at heart as well as those of New York.

HACK LICENSES.—The City hacks must renew their licenses, according to the statute, during this and the coming week, or be liable to a fine of ten dollars. This morning Hack Inspectors QUICK and DAVIS opened their office under the shade of a tree at the southeast corner of the City Hall, for the purpose of inspecting the hacks as they are presented for a renewal of the license. The furniture of their office is rather primitive, consisting solely of a pine table, on which reposes a big book supposed to contain the name and number of each vehicle. Having no chairs allowed them, the Inspectors stand or sit on the corner of the table. This obviates the necessity of each driver's leaving his horse standing while he goes into the City Hall. It takes one to do the inspecting while the other drives away the curious urchins who gather around to see the mysterious book, and the big figures, two inches long, which are shown as a sample to each John to be placed on the rocker of his carriage. The annual license is $5, and the yearly revenue from this source to the City Treasury is about $3,500. No one can have his license renewed unless it is inspected at the time, and the number and other requirements are conformed to. The same Inspectors have an oversight generally of the conduct of licensed hackmen, and prevent, as far as possible, impositions on the public.

POLICE COMMISSIONERS.—The Police Commissioners met in secret session at 2 P. M., yesterday, all the members, except the two Mayors, present, and Mr. STILLMAN in the Chair. The Board was in session nearly two hours. What transpired beyond the reception of a communication from Capt. AMOS PILSBURY, accepting the position of General Superintendent, we are not aware. No further information was made public, and the contents of the letter of Capt. PILSBURY were withheld. We have good authority, however, for stating that Capt. PILSBURY insists that he shall be untrammeled and free always to act according to his own judgment and not that of the Board; he asks that the Board shall not at first expect too much of him in an untried sphere because of his reputation as a disciplinarian, and craves forbearance while he does his duty to the best of his ability. His communication was laid over till the next meeting. The Committee to which the applications of the old Police for reinstatement and back pay were referred, presented a report, but the nature of it was not divulged. The Board adjourned to Wednesday, 2 P. M.

SMALL CARS ON THE HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—The Committee on Railroads of the Board of Aldermen met in room No. 8, City Hall, at 2 P. M., yesterday, Alderman BOOLE presiding. Mr. NORTH, the Secretary of the Hudson River Railroad Company, presented a draft of an ordinance which both the Company and all the citizens interested in the application for small cars on the Hudson River Railroad concurred in recommending. It provides that the Company shall run small cars from Chambers-street to Fifty third street, starting every fifteen minutes from 6 A. M. to 8 P. M., and every thirty minutes from 8 P. M. to 12 P. M. The Company is to be permitted to continue to use steam above Thirty-first-street, as at present, for at least three years, and to lay tracks of grooved rails for the small cars parallel to its tracks on Eleventh avenue. Mr. NORTH said the small cars should be running by the 4th of July if this ordinance was immediately adopted. The Committee agreed to present it to the Board, and adjourned.

THE WIFE MURDER IN THE SIXTEENTH WARD.—An inquest was held yesterday at the Sixteenth Ward Station-house by Coroner SCHIRMER, in the case of SARAH JANE MYERS, who was beaten to death by her husband, JOHN GEORGE MYERS on Sunday, heretofore reported. Several witnesses were examined whose evidence corroborated the facts previously published. DRS. BEACH and WOOSTER made the *post-mortem* examination of the body. The face was so mutilated that the features could with difficulty be recognized. A rupture of the spleen was pronounced to be the immediate cause of death. The Jury rendered a verdict in accordance with the above facts. MYERS, upon being examined, stated that his wife received her injuries by falling upon the stove. He was committed to the Tombs to await the action of the Grand Jury.

PROPOSED WIDENING OF CHURCH, MORRIS, RECTOR, AND GREENWICH STREETS AND TRINITY-PLACE.—The Committee on Streets of the Board of Aldermen, to which the petition asking that Church-street be extended and widened, and that Morris, Rector, and Greenwich streets and Trinity-place be widened, was referred, met again yesterday at 2½ P. M., Alderman BOOLE in the Chair. Messrs. JAMES D. PAYE, WM. PAYE, STEPHEN STORM, and LIVINGSTON opposed the project; ex-Judge VANDERPOOL favored it. The majority seemed to be in favor of extending Church-street in a straight line to Battery place, and widening it. The Committee adjourned to Monday next at 2 P. M., when its final meeting for the consideration of this subject will be held.

UNPAID TAXES, ASSESSMENTS AND WATER-RENTS.—The Comptroller states that the result of his investigations with regard to the amount of the indebtedness of the City, and the assets or means of paying the debts has thus far been as follows: The taxes on real and personal estate, and Croton-water rents, due January 1, last, amounted to $2,132 226 39, $1,744 649 26 and $87,969 96 respectively. The amount of unpaid water-rents on the 1st of January last, for the year ending May 1, 1859, has not been ascertained. The assessments for opening streets unpaid on the 1st of January, amounted to $959,626 37, and for street and other improvements, including the opening of the Central Park, to $1,223,119 05.

EXAMINATION AT COLUMBIA COLLEGE.—The annual examination of the classes at Columbia College commenced yesterday, at 9½ A. M., and will be continued daily until completed. The seniors were examined by Prof. MCVICAR, in "Evidences of Religion," in a knowledge of which they seemed to be commendably proficient. The Commencement of this institution will take place this year at Niblo's, on Tuesday, June 28.

FOUND DROWNED.—The body of PATRICK CONKLIN, a longshoreman, who has been missing for several days, was found yesterday in the East River. An unknown man of middle age, stout build, brown hair but no whiskers, and respectably dressed, was found in the North River near the foot of One Hundred and Fifty-eighth-street. Inquests were held and verdicts of supposed drowning rendered in each case.

UNKNOWN OLD WOMAN KILLED.—An unknown woman, about 70 years old, died, yesterday, from a fracture of the skull received by falling down a flight of steps at No. 200½ Elm-street. No one knew who she was. The body was taken to the Fourteenth Ward Station-house. An inquest was held and a verdict rendered accordingly.

CHILD FATALLY BURNED.—CATHERINE GERRITY, a child 7 years old, died, yesterday, from her clothes taking fire from a stove. She lived with her parents, corner of Thirty-ninth-street and Second-avenue. An inquest was held, and a verdict of accidental death rendered.

THE ESCAPED CONVICTS.—The Warden of the Penitentiary writes to say that the reported escape of two convicts from Blackwell's Island, and the drowning of one must be an error, as there have been no escapes for some weeks past.

MILITARY VISITORS.—The Hoboken National Guard visit this City to-day, for parade. The Milwaukee Light Guard are on their way here, and are expected to arrive next Saturday. They will be received by Company C, Capt. COLES, of the Seventy-first Regiment.

MAN KILLED.—About 9 P. M., on Saturday, an unknown man was run over by the Eighth-avenue cars in Hudson-street near Spring, and instantly killed.

Police Reports.

ARREST OF AN ALLEGED PASSER OF BOGUS COIN.—Several months since a great number of complaints were made to the Detective Police by Banks and brokers that they had been swindled by having $2 50 gold pieces passed on them that had been debased by having the rim sawed out and base metal inserted, the debasement amounting to over a dollar on each coin. An Italian woman was arrested about three months since for passing some of these base coin, and, although every effort was made by the Detective Police to discover the manufactory of the false coin, they were not successful. About 4 o'clock, yesterday afternoon, Captain Wailing and Officer Keefe, of the Detective Police, were standing on the corner of Broadway and Chambers-street, when they were accosted by Mr. Parsons, paying teller of the Chemical Bank, who stated he had just seen a man in Broadway who had defrauded the Bank by passing on him several of the bogus coins. After a short walk, the officers came up to the men pointed out by Mr. Parsons, and, after following him through several streets, they arrested him in Jay-street. While conveying the prisoner through Broadway he attempted to throw away a package containing about $20 in gold dust. On searching the prisoner at the Police Head quarters, several $2 50 gold pieces were found in his pocket, and also a valuable diamond ring of a snake pattern. He is about forty years of age, an Englishman, and gave the name of Francis Hill, but refused to answer any questions respecting where he obtained the gold coin. Mr. Quackenbush, connected with the Bank of the State of New-York, identified Hill as a man who had frequently obtained $2 50 gold pieces at his bank. Hill was locked up to await an examination.

CHARGES AGAINST POLICEMEN.—George Roman, of No. 23 Howard-street, made an affidavit yesterday, before Justice WELSH, setting forth the efficiency with which some policemen perform their duty, and their trustworthiness as guardians of the public peace. The wife of Roman, as is alleged in the affidavit, while in the Atlantic Garden, No. 50 Bowery, was, without any just provocation, violently beaten by James Britt, a private watchman, and because Mr. Roman protested, the watchman beat him. His personal chastisement of the two, and their attempted ejectment from the premises, did not suffice. Calling two policemen, he gave Mr. Roman in charge of one, and Mrs. Roman in the other's keeping. Officer Mahon, of the Sixth Ward, who had charge of Roman, beat the latter at the corner of the Bowery and Canal-street until he got tired, and then took him to the Station-house. At the Station-house Mr. Roman asked to see the Captain or Sergeant, when Mahon told him there were no such officers there, and after imparting this information, took him by the collar and pitched him into the street, with the declaration, "I don't want you here no more." The officer having charge of Mrs. Roman took her home. On being asked his name and number, he gave the satisfactory response, "I'll give you my name and number with a club." On Mr. Roman's affidavit, Officer Britt was arrested and gave bail in the sum of $300, to answer. Warrants were issued for the arrest of the other accused parties.

GOING TO CHURCH THROUGH A WINDOW.—At 2 o'clock on Sunday morning, Officer Harris, of the Eighteenth Precinct, discovered the heels of a man disappearing through a broken pane in one of the side windows of Dr. Alexander's Church, corner of Fifth-avenue and Nineteenth-street. Aware of the fact that none but thieves and robbers adopt this mode of getting into a church, the officer followed the heels, and soon captured a man, who gave his name as Thomas Hicks, and avocation that of a sailor. Justice KELLY committed him to answer a charge of burglary in default of $1,000 bail. He confessed having broken the window, but said he did not know what he was doing.

AN UNFORTUNATE PRIEST.—Rudolph Binder says he is a Catholic Priest, and officiates over a Church in Bridgeport, Conn. On Saturday he arrived in this City, on his way to Philadelphia, when the evil one tempted him to enter a vile den in Greenwich-street. Here the girls among other pranks, got him drunk, robbed him, and sent him penniless into the street. He was next discovered insulting women in Chatham-street, and was arrested, taken before Justice CONNOLLY, and committed for ten days for drunkenness. He stated that seven years ago, as he was passing through the City, he was swindled in precisely the same way.

MORE VICTIMS.—William Schrimer *alias* Chas. Schaier, the gentlemanly looking German, arrested a few days since by Officer Phillips, of the Second Precinct, for passing counterfeit $20 bills on various City Banks at different down-town stores, has had a number of complaints preferred against him. The proprietors of several stores where he had passed bills called yesterday to see him, and fully identified him. He operated altogether in $20 counterfeits, and with such skill were some of them executed that the tellers of the banks received them as genuine. The counterfeits were on the Seventh Ward, Marine and Market Banks of this City, and the Hudson County Bank of Jersey City.

A SAILOR ROBBED.—John Monohan, a sailor, who recently returned from a four years' cruise, and had been paid off on Saturday night, while at a disreputable house in Mulberry-street was robbed of $500 in gold and a $100 watch. Ellen Shenan, an inmate of the house and a man named John Garvey were arrested on suspicion of being the robbers, and locked up by Justice BRENNAN. Neither the money nor the watch have been recovered.

WOMAN CHARGED WITH PERJURY.—Yesterday afternoon, before Justice WELSH, Mrs. Cornelia Von Valkenberg, living at No. 319 Ninth-avenue, charged her landlord's wife Mrs. Sarah Ronskaib, with having sworn falsely in a civil matter regarding an agreement made by Mrs. V. for her apartments. Mrs. Ronskaib had testified that the time named and agreed upon was one month, and Mrs. Van Valkenberg brought witnesses to prove that it was one year. The accused was arrested and held to bail to answer.

Board of Aldermen.

THE TITLE OF THE CITY TO CERTAIN WATER LOTS —THE CITY INSPECTORSHIP.

At the meeting of the Board of Aldermen, last evening, a Message was received from the Mayor returning, with his objections to signing it, the resolution, passed by the Common Council, directing a Special Committee to take measures to maintain the title of the City to lands under water outside the line of the grants of such lands by the State heretofore made, and prevent their appropriation in violation of the rights of the City, or to the detriment of the public health, and appropriating $6,000 to defray the expense thereof, to be expended under the direction of the Committee. The Mayor deems that the resolution encroaches on the rights of the counsel to the Corporation, and attempts to invest the Committee with executive powers which can only be exercised by the Mayor and the Executive Departments created by the charter. The Message was laid over.

A remonstrance of property owners on Nassau-street against the widening of that street, was referred to the Committee on Streets.

After the disposal of some routine business,

Alderman ADAMS arose and wanted to inquire through the Chair whether the Committee on the City Inspectorship was ready to report.

Alderman GENET moved that the Board adjourn.

Alderman PECK hoped the Board would not adjourn until the papers from the Board of Councilmen, now on the Clerk's desk, were disposed of.

The Board, nevertheless, adjourned—Yeas, 9; Nays 6—Aldermen SMITH, STEPHENS, STARR, LYNDS, BOOLE SEAGRIST, MCSPEDON, TUOMAY and GENET voting in the affirmative and Aldermen ADAMS, DARRAH, HENRY, BRADY, PECK and OWENS in the negative.

The Seven Human Bodies in a Box.

HOW THEY CAME TO BE IN THE RIVER—THE WAY BODIES ARE REMOVED FROM POTTER'S FIELD, &C.

The mystery surrounding the seven bodies found floating in a box off Port Morris has been easily and satisfactorily explained. The corpses prove to be not bodies destined for dissection, nor those of a murdered family, but simply the disinterred remains of paupers being transferred from old Potter's Field, on Fourth-avenue, to another and more quiet resting place on Ward's Island. It seems that the contractors who have taken the job of removing the bodies, convey them from the foot of Forty-ninth-street by means of a barge. The workmen who disinter the bodies are not practiced or skillful undertakers, and if they can save the contractors a little by forcing a number of bodies into one box they do not hesitate to do so. Notwithstanding the fact that no interments have taken place in the Old Potter's Field for 16 or 17 years, many of the corpses taken up are found to be in an excellent state of preservation, some to all appearance being as fresh as when first buried. Wednesday the barge made her usual trip to Ward's Island, and in transferring the boxes to the shore one of them tumbled into the water. With the remark that it would be heard of in time, the workmen let it float off. When Coroner VALENTINE, of West Farms, was summoned to hold an inquest, he conjectured where the bodies came from, and immediately came down to the City to ascertain whether his suspicions were correct. Mr. WEBB, Superintendent of the City Cemetery, told him of the occurrence above alluded to, and directed him to Mayor TIEMANN as the proper official to take action in the premises. Mayor TIEMANN, on being informed of the occurrence, addressed a note to M. WEBB, directing him to attend to the matter forthwith. Yesterday afternoon he went to West Farms, and having fully identified the box, took it down to Ward's Island. Thus the mystery is explained. The time found surrounding the bodies was placed there by the workmen to destroy the disagreeable effluvia, and the clothing was in no better state of preservation than the bodies.

The Memorial Church in London.

ADDRESS OF THE REV. MR. WADDINGTON.

The Rev. JOHN WADDINGTON, of London, delivered an historical address in the Broadway Tabernacle last evening. The house was very full, and the speaker was listened to with much attention. He sketched the course of the Martyrs of Southwark in relation to the Pilgrim Fathers, and their subsequent connection with each other. He described the early meetings in obscure places of a few poor uneducated persons in the reign of Elizabeth, who would not come into connection with the compromised form of Protestantism then established. This little band was joined by BARROW and GREENWOOD—men of large culture and high devotion, who avowed their principles. At length a Church was formed in 1592, which was ministered to by FRANCIS JOHNSON.

Many of the members suffered imprisonment, and some endured martyrdom. The first proposal to emigrate came from JOHN PENRY, the martyr, and the martyr BARROW left a sum of money for the same purpose. In 1592 this company then formally organized as a Church, petitioned for leave to emigrate to America, but were refused. In 1616 this Church was reorganized by HENRY JACOB. The Church at Scrooby grew out of the Church at Gainsborough, which was formed by JOHN SMITH, who went from Southwark; and thus, both by direct emigration and through its connection with Leyden and Scrooby, and by the subsequent emigration of the Rev. JOHN LOTHROP, this ancient Church is directly connected with Plymouth, Scituate and Barnstable. Indeed, said the speaker, all our Pilgrim life flows from those martyrs. This Church has always maintained its existence, but within a few years it has lost its ancient building and was on the point of disbanding. The Rev. Mr. WADDINGTON, the present Pastor of the Church, investigated its history and brought to light so much of value that the people resolved not to disband. The Hon. ABBOT LAWRENCE, then in London, urged that the movement for a new Church edifice should be made international. A new site has been procured and paid for, and a chapel erected. The main edifice will cost $25,000, and Americans are invited to share in the honor of perpetuating this interesting memorial. Dr. WADDINGTON has visited Plymouth, Boston and other places of historical interest in connection with his mission, where he was well received.

At the close of the address Dr. THOMPSON stated that arrangements would probably be made for a meeting in Brooklyn, due notice of which would be given, and also that a meeting would be specially held for the purpose of giving to those interested an opportunity to inspect the interesting documents in the possession of the Rev. Mr. WADDINGTON.

SPORTING.

The Great Four-Mile Heat Race at the Eclipse Course To-Day.

Should unpropitious weather not cause a postponement one of the most exciting struggles will take place over the Eclipse Course, for the Purse of $2 000, that has been known since the great race on the Union track when *Black Maria* so distinguished herself, and no less than five four mile heats were run. In the interval there has been no such field of horses gathered together on Long Island as will start today, viz: *Tar River*, *Slasher*, *Eaglis* and *Bill Dearing*, (the winner of the $500 Purse on Friday last,) a lad of the highest turf renown, each of whom is capable of running the four miles in faster time than has been ever made previously to the great contest between *Henry* and *Eclipse*, and may possibly beat their time. In such a contest to select the winner would be impossible, though the *cognoscenti* in sporting matters are divided in opinion between *Slasher* and *Tar River*, yet perhaps their calculations may be set at naught by either *Eaglis* or *Bill Dearing* slipping in between them. Special trains at 11 A. M., 12 noon, and an extra one at 1:45 P. M. The four-mile race is set for 3 o'clock.

TROTTING ON UNION COURSE.

Yesterday, there was a trotting match for $1,000, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness, between s. g. *Hard Road*, entered by D. MACE, and b. m. *Ridgewood Maid*, entered by D. PFEIFER. *Hard Road* won the first, third and fourth heats and the race. Time, 2:42; 2:39; 2:43; 2:42½. There was quite a large number of spectators present. The betting was nearly even, but in favor of the horse. During the second heat, which he lost, *Hard Road* cast a shoe.

On Saturday, there was a match for $200, pay or play, mile heats, best 3 in 5, in harness, between b. g. *Pennsylvania*, entered by HIRAM WOODRUFF, and s. h. *Thunderer*, entered by G. W. PRABODY. *Thunderer* was distanced in the first heat. Time, 2:38½.

To-day is the Union Association Jockey Club's great four mile day, for a purse of $2,000, with an inside stake of $200 each, for which the following celebrated horses have been entered: *Slasher*, *Tar River*, *Bill Dearing*, *Eaglis* and *Don Juan*. There will also be the race for the Union Selling Stakes, purse $500, for all ages, mile heats, best 3 in 5. On Thursday, there will be a three-mile race for a purse of $1,000. A Colt stake, and the beaten horses in the handicap. It is expected that the present will prove one of the best meetings ever held on Long Island.

BROOKLYN INTELLIGENCE.

BOARD OF PARK COMMISSIONERS.—An adjourned meeting of this Commission was held yesterday evening. Present—Commissioners GREENWOOD, TALMADGE, CROSS, BRIGGS, WYMAN, PECK, MANGER, BERRY. A communication was received from Ex-Mayor WALL declining to serve as a Commissioner. A communication was made by J. CARSON BREVOORT, of the Sub-Committee for East New-York, &c., recommending to the attention of this Board, for a Park, 372 acres of land in the Ninth Ward, and 80 acres adjoining in New-Lotts, bounded as follows: West by Nostrand-avenue, east by Buffalo-avenue, south by the City line or by Broadway, (in new-Lotts,) and north by Degraw, Douglass, Baltic and Warren streets. He says, "There are no buildings of any value on this plot—the land is high, diversified with hill and hollow, with much wood growing on it, and may be purchased at low rates." The report was referred back to the Committee for additional particulars. A petition signed by several thousand citizens, in favor of securing the vacant lots for a park, on the Heights between Remsen and Montague streets, was presented and referred to the Sub Committee of the Western District. On motion of Dr. BERRY each Committee was authorized to employ a surveyor to assist them in their labors at an expense not to exceed $50

COMMON COUNCIL.—The regular weekly meeting of this Board was held last evening. The special Committee appointed to examine the charges preferred against Alderman DAYTON of fraud in giving out the contract for cleaning the Eleventh Ward, reported that there was not a single fact laid before the Committee to substantiate the charge. The report was adopted by a unanimous vote, and the Committee was discharged. The resolutions of Alderman VAN BRUNT, laid on the table at the last meeting in favor of granting permission to E. B. LITCHFIELD to run horse cars on Atlantic street, on tracks to be laid each side of the tunnel, were called up and adopted.

FORGERY.—A man named J. T. VAN VOLKNER was arrested last night by Officer BEATTY, of the Second Precinct Police, on a charge of forgery, preferred by EZEKIEL BALDWIN, keeper of the Franklin House. The accused a few days ago came to complainant and got $6 on a check purporting to have been signed by GEMIN, of New-York. The check proved to be a forgery, and hence the complaint. The accused was committed to answer.

LAUNCH.—A second boat for the Long Island Ferry Company was launched Saturday noon from the yard of Mr. SLACKFOOR, of South Sixth-street, E. D. It was named the *Ethan Allen*, and is the same size and style of boat as the *Commodore Perry*, launched at the same yard for the same Company a few days ago.

ACCIDENT.—A man, named JEREMIAH FLEMING, while blasting rocks on Court street, opposite the City Hall, last evening, by a premature explosion, while tamping a charge down, was thrown into the air, but, strange to say, was not seriously injured. He was taken in charge by Officer DRAKE, of the First Precinct, and carried home.

PRECAUTIONS AT PIKE'S PEAK.—A letter has been received at the Indian Office from J. L. COLLINS, Superintendent of Indian Affairs, Santa Fé, New Mexico, in which he states that, in order to prevent a collision between the miners about "Pike's Peak," who, he learns, are about extending their search for gold so far down as the Valle Grande territory, within the range of the Utah tribe of Indians, he has issued instructions to United States Agent CARSON, who has, he thinks, more influence with those Indians than anyone else, to repair to the point indicated, without delay, and seek an interview with the Indians, and caution them to keep from the mining localities, and otherwise instruct them with reference to the people now operating in their country; also to caution the miners with regard to the Indians. He says that a collision at this time would be extremely unfortunate, not only for the miners themselves, but it would arouse the Indians against their settlements, which are now reposing in security, and entirely unprepared for a hostile movement from those Indians. He thinks CARSON will be required to remain there about thirty days; but leaves it discretionary with himself.—*Washington Star.*

The Hon. Alfred Conkling, late District Judge of the United States, and Minister to Mexico, has left his residence near Auburn, and removed to Omaha, Nebraska, with a view to permanent settlement.

Grover & Baker's Celebrated
NOISELESS FAMILY SEWING MACHINES,
NEW STYLES AT REDUCED PRICES.
No. 495 Broadway, New-York,
No. 161 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Maravilla. Maravilla. Maravilla.
The most wonderful preparation known
FOR DESTROYING DANDRUFF;
CURING ALL HEADACHE;
RELIEVING SICK HEADACHE;
PREVENTING THE HAIR FROM FALLING OUT,
AND PRODUCING GLOSSY CURLS.
Sold by all respectable Druggists and Fancy Goods dealers, and by the Proprietors. Price, 50 cents.
CHARLES ERNEST & CO., No. 96 Maiden-lane.

Dr. H. James Discovered while in the East
Indies a certain cure for Consumption, Asthma, Bronchitis, Coughs, Colds and General Debility. The remedy was discovered by him when his only child, a daughter, was given up to die. His child was cured, and is now alive and well. Desirous of benefiting his fellow mortals, he will send to those who wish it the receipt, containing full directions for making and successfully using this remedy, free, on receipt of their names, with stamp for return postage. Address Dr. O. P. BROWN, No. 19 Grand st., Jersey City, New Jersey.

Pure Water.
FILTER THE CROTON AND RIDGEWOOD.
You can make turbid water clear as crystal,
By passing it through the
DIAPHRAGM FILTER.
Price $3
Office Diaphragm Filter at MCKENZIE & O'HARA'S Plumbers, No. 325 4th-st., corner of Mercer, and No. 417 Fulton-st., Brooklyn.

Kurvelu Shuttle SEWING MACHINES.
Price $50, $50, $60, $60.
Will be ready to a few days.

You can't Travel without Shoes, and you
can't always get good ones when you do travel. Go to CANTRELL'S then ladies go to 814 Broadway. Gaiters and shoes, slippers and boots, for gents, boys, misses and all of such ex cellent make, at really the prices of very ordinary articles in other places. Go to CANTRELL'S.

Barry's Tricopherous
is the
BEST AND CHEAPEST ARTICLE
For DRESSING, BEAUTIFYING, CLEANSING, CURLING, PRESERVING, and RESTORING THE HAIR. Ladies, try it. For sale by all druggists and perfumers.

Circular.
The undersigned invite purchasers of MEN'S SUMMER CLOTHING, for their own use, to the large and varied assortment, got up with more than usual care in style of cut, make and selection of goods. As we never deviate from the market price in selling, we use great care in fixing the price, so that it will be as low or lower than can be found elsewhere of the same quality in every respect.

Our CUSTOM DEPARTMENT never gave such universal satisfaction as during the present season. The cutters are first-class and the assortment of piece goods as desirable as can be found.

The great reputation of A. M. & Co. in BOYS' CLOTHING supersedes the necessity of saying more than that the assortment is larger and more desirable than ever.

ALFRED MUNROE & CO.,
No. 441 Broadway,
Between Canal and Grand sts.

Singer's Sewing Machines.
NEW STYLES.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
SINGER'S FAMILY MACHINE, the price of which is only $50, is a light and elegantly-decorated machine, capable of performing, in the best style, all the sewing of a private family.

SINGER'S STANDARD MACHINES for manufacturing purposes are well known to be without any successful rival in the market. Much has recently been published in regard to various stitches made by Sewing Machines. Singer's Machines make the best stitch ever invented, and do it in the best style.

I. M. SINGER & CO., No. 458 Broadway.

Late Fire at Oshkosh, Wis.
Extract from the Daily Wisconsin, Milwaukee, May 31.

SAFES TESTED IN THE GREAT OSHKOSH FIRE.—At the recent heavy fire in Oshkosh, destroying a good portion of that city quite a number of business men owned Herring's celebrated Safes, and the buildings in which they were kept were destroyed by fire. Yet, the contents in all of the Safes were wholly preserved, as if there had been no fire at all.

The same was not true of one of Lillie's chilled or cast-iron Safes, which was owned by Mr. M. Griffin. He writes Mr Lacaig Bonnell, of this city, that his papers were many of them burned, and his books badly charred, in one of Lillie's Safes. This fact should be noted by business men. The letters are published in our advertising columns. Mr. Bonnell is agent in this state for Herring's Safes, which have a country wide reputation. See the letters and satisfy yourselves. The names are well known and are reliable.

GREAT FIRE AT OSHKOSH.
Messrs. S. C HERRING & Co.—*Gents:* At the time of the recent large fire in the City of Oshkosh, which destroyed a large portion of the business street, the undersigned were each respectively the owner of Herring's Safe, and which were exposed to the said fire; the buildings in which they were kept for use being entirely destroyed by said fire. We take pleasure in saying that the entire contents in each of our respective safes, were wholly preserved, and realized our most sanguine expectations as to the fire-proof qualities of Herring's Safes.

GABRIEL BOUCK,
S. B. & S. A. PAIGE,
WHEELER & COOLBAUGH,
C. PETERS LYA & CO.,
H. CUTLER,
EGBERT, KENNEDY & HANCOCK,
G. W. WASHBURN,
K. M. HUTCHINSON & CO.

Mr. J. C. SPRAGUE—*Dear Sir:* In reply to your inquiries, I would say that at the great fire which occurred here May 10, 1859, I had one of Lillie's Chilled or Cast Iron Safes in my office, containing my papers and books of account.

On the next morning, after pouring on sufficient water to cool it off, I opened the Safe, and to my surprise, found many of the papers burned, and the account books, burned and charred to the depth of from one to two inches in depth on the front edge. Respectfully,
OSHKOSH, May 27, 1859. M. GRIFFIN.

GREAT FIRE IN IOWA
UNITED STATES LAND OFFICE,
DUBUQUE Iowa, May 28, 1859.

Messrs. S. HERRING & Co., New York—*Gentlemen:* The "champion" safe which I purchased of you last season, through R. A. McGUIRE, Esq., your Agent in this city has just passed through as severe a test as any safe will probably ever be subjected to in any conflagration. It was in the centre of my office, on the second floor of the "Odd-Fellows' Hall" Building, in this place, which was totally consumed night before last, and was exposed for a long time, to the most intense heat dropping finally into the cellar, where it was buried by the falling walls, without being broken or crushed. Yesterday it was exhumed still very hot, and I felt great anxiety to know its condition, containing, as it did, money to the amount of several hundred dollars, mostly in bank-notes; land-warrants, worth several thousand dollars, besides notes of hand and other valuable papers and books. This morning it was opened, and to my great satisfaction all the papers, &c., were found uninjured and perfect in every respect. I heartily congratulate you, as the manufacturers, and myself as the possessor, of that which may truly and emphatically be called a Safe.

Very respectfully, your obedient servant,
ALEX. D ANDERSON, Register.

$1,000 Reward will be paid to any person that can show that Herring's Patent Champion Safe ever failed to preserve its contents in an accidental fire.
S. C HERRING & CO.
No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-st., opposite the City Hall, New York.

Important Information!!!
TO INVENTORS, PATENTEES AND ALL WHO ARE INTERESTED IN THE SALE AND MANAGEMENT OF PATENTED INVENTIONS.

The publishers of the SCIENTIFIC AMERICAN have just issued a supplemental edition of their journal, containing sixteen pages, which contains all the curious and important information about Patents and Patent Law published in No 32, (April 16,) the edition of which was rapidly exhausted. The present issue is limited to 12 000 copies, and as they are quickly disappearing from our counter parties who desire to possess the best condensed summary of the Law and Practice under our Patent-office system, will do well to apply for them at once. Price 6 cents or two postage stamps by mail. Trade supplied at the usual rates. Apply at the American and European Patent Offices of MUNN & CO., No. 37 Park row, New-York.

Geo. Saunders' Metallic Tablet Razor Strop.
—This inimitable article may be obtained of the sole manufacturers, J. & B. SAUNDERS, No. 7 Astor House, and of the various agents throughout the City.

Weed's New Style $50 Family Sewing Machine.—The particular attention of Skirt Manufacturers is called to this improvement.
WHITNEY & LYONS, No. 477 Broadway.

Batchelor's Hair Dye, Wigs and Toupees.—This celebrated establishment is at No. 233 Broadway. Twelve private rooms for the application of his famous Hair Dye, the best extant. BATCHELOR'S Wigs and Toupees have improvements over all; this is the only place where these are properly understood and made.

Rupture Cured—By MARSH & CO.'S Radical Cure Truss. Also, Silk Elastic Stockings for varicose veins, supporters and shoulder-braces. Instruments for deformities made to order. No 2 Vesey st., Astor House, New-York. Ladies' private rooms and female attendants.

The Commercial Bandage, or Female Protector is now ready. For sale by J. B. MARSH & CO., No 329 Broadway, and by the druggists generally throughout the United States. Price $1 50 by mail or express.

Finnie & Lyon's Family Sewing Machines.—We wanted to give better satisfaction than any other machine in this market, or money refunded.
P. S.—Send for a Circular. No. 503 Broadway.

Wheeler & Wilson's Sewing Machines.
PRICES GREATLY REDUCED.
They are the favorites for family use.—*New-York Times.*
We prefer them for family use.—*New-York Tribune.*
Office No. 505 Broadway, New-York.

Tracy's Celebrated Shirts Made to Order
and warranted to fit; Lace Neck-Ties, Gauze Under-Shirts and Drawers in great variety, at No. 87 and 89 William-st., one door north of Maiden-lane.
GEO M. TRACY, Agent.

Lester's Sewing Machines,
LOCK STITCH.
Salesroom No. 483 Broadway, New-York.
Wholesale Agents wanted.

Moulders Wanted.
A number of first class moulders will find steady employment at J. L. JACKSON'S foundry, 24th-st., New-York, to work on grate and fender and other fine castings. J. L. JACKSON.

Fancy Hair Pins and Combs.—New patterns of gilt, pearl, pink, red, blue, and black, just received direct from Paris, at OSBORNE BOARDMAN & TOWNSEND'S, No 521 Broadway, corner of Spring-st.

Paris Soft Hats.—A choice supply received by late steamers, made expressly to order for our retail sales. LEARY & CO.,
Nos. 3, 4 and 5 Astor House, Broadway.

Genin's Summer Hats.
Every style of BRAIDS, STRAW and FELT, to suit all ages, every shade of complexion and style of face, may be found at GENIN'S, No. 507 Broadway.

C. R. Woodworth,
Manufacturer of
PORTABLE GAS WORKS
For private houses, factories &c., 1 Cedar st. New-York.

Room for the People! They are taking No 216 Broadway by storm. Reasons: The popularity of WHITE'S dashing Cassimere Hats. Opposite St. Paul's Church.

MARRIED.

CARPENTER—KOHLER.—In this City, on Wednesday, June 1, by the Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg, BENJAMIN D. CARPENTER M. D., of Cutchogue, Suffolk Co., L. I., to ANNA M. KOHLER of this City.

UNDERHILL—HARRIS.—At Buttermilk Falls, Orange Co., on Monday, June 6, by the Rev. John Gray Mr. RICHARD A. UNDERHILL, of East Chester, to Miss ELIZABETH PHOEBE HARRIS of the former place.

DAYER—MAPES.—At Ramapo Works, Rockland Co., N. Y., on Thursday, June 2 by the Rev. William Demarest, Mr. GEORGE W. DAYER to Miss MARY ELIZABETH MAPES.

DIED.

RITTER.—In this City on Sunday, June 5, after a short but severe illness, MOSES RITTER, in the 76th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 2 o'clock, from his late residence, Mechanic-st., Rahway, N. J.

☞ Boston papers please copy.

READ.—In this City, on Saturday, June 4, CORNELIA A., wife of John B. Read and daughter of Giles A. and Eliza A. Jacobus, in the 31st year of her age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from her late residence, No 7 Jones-st., on Tuesday, the 7th inst., at 3 o'clock P. M., without further invitation.

YOUNG.—In this City, on Monday morning, June 6, JOSEPH PIKE, only son of Lafayette and Flavia Young, aged 2 years 9 months and 8 days.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 24 Horatio-st., this (Tuesday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, without further invitation. His remains will be taken to Greenwood Cemetery for interment.

MARSHALL.—In this City, on Sunday, June 4, JOHN MARSHALL, formerly of the City of Limerick, Ireland, in the 52d year of his age.

The members of the Gilders' Trade Society, and the friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from his late residence, No. 46 Pierce st., at 1 o'clock this (Tuesday) afternoon, without further invitation. His remains will be interred in the Cemetery of the Holy Cross, Flatbush.

CLARK.—In this City, on Monday, June 6, CHARLES C. CLARK, Jr., son of Chas. C. and Jane Clark, in the 25th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully requested to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents, No. 3 8th av., on Wednesday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, without further notice.

CROOKS.—On Monday, June 6, RAMSAY CROOKS, in the 73d year of his age.

Notice will be given of the time of the funeral.

SMITH.—

FOR SALE.

WM. L. SEYMOUR,

REAL ESTATE BROKER

AND

GENERAL AUCTIONEER.

W. L. SEYMOUR would respectfully inform the public that he is now prepared to attend to SALES AT AUCTION of REAL ESTATE and GENERAL MERCHANDISE. Feeling confident of giving entire satisfaction, he would offer his services to the PUBLIC. SALES of PROPERTY, both in the CITY and COUNTRY, promptly attended to. Office No. 19 Nassau-st., Room No. 5.

COUNTRY SEATS AND CITY PROPERTY FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE.—The undersigned have some of the finest property in this City and Brooklyn, both improved and unimproved, which they will sell or exchange on the most reasonable terms. A large number of country seats, farms and villa sites, some of which will be exchanged for City property. We also negotiate loans on bond and mortgage, make contracts, &c. Parties having property for sale, or capitalists wishing to invest, would do well to give us a call. Property sold at auction.

MOORE & PLATT, Real Estate Auctioneers, Contract and Loan Negotiators, No. 32 Pine st.

FOR SALE—THE FIVE FIRST-CLASS FOUR story brown stone front houses Nos 40, 42, 44, 43 and 46 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. Nos. 42 and 46 are rented to first-class tenants at $1,500, on a lease; they were all put in perfect order last month, and are for sale together or separate, or would be exchanged for a first class store in Chambers or Warren sts., or for a country seat on the Hudson. For terms, apply to the owner, E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

FOR SALE.—BRADE-STREET.—BY ORDER OF the New York Life Insurance and Trust Company's Trustees, the valuable lot No. 62 Reade-st., north side, and near Broadway. The widening of Reade st, which is to take place forthwith, makes this a most desirable lot for immediate improvement. Apply to

WM. HURRY, No. 67 William-st.

FOR SALE—FIFTY ACRES OF LAND, HAVING on it a factory building and two story dwelling; thirteen feet of fall at the factory, and nine feet a short distance above; stream never failing, and free from risk of floods or ice. Situated two miles from Hudson River, near Newburgh. S. W. EAGER } Newburgh.
T. M. KISSACK, }

FOR SALE.—A FIRST-CLASS HOUSE, IN ONE of the best locations in the City of Brooklyn, on Bedford-av., between Morton and Clymer sts., now being finished with all the modern improvements complete; will take one or two lots in part pay. Inquire on the premises, of JAMES R. WILCOXSON or of JAMES M. FULLIS; or address the latter, Box No. 103 *Times* Office.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THE SEVENTH house west of 5th av., in the row of brown stone-front houses on the south side of 47th st.; house 20x55, four-story, high-stoop; has all the improvements, and is finely finished. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl st., or at No. 64 West 47th-st.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—LARGE DOUble brick house on Broadway, with 4 or 12 lots, with Broadway Railroad in front, short distance from Fulton-av. Also, five new first class residences at East New York with 8 or 16 lots; property rapidly increasing in value. CHAS. R. MILLER, No 15 William-st., Room No. 4.

FOR SALE—THE THREE-STORY BROWN-STONE front house, No. 64 West 48th st.; house, 20x46; has all the modern improvements, and is furnished in the best manner. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl st.; or H. A. KIDDER, No. 86 West 48th-st. Price, $9,000.

FOR SALE—TWO LARGE LOTS, SOUTH SIDE of 22d-st., 85 feet east of 3d-av.; if improved, the whole amount can remain on mortgage. Also, lot southwest corner 3d-av. and 55th st.; extra size. Apply to W. THOMPSON, No 215 Water-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LET IN JERSEY CITY.—Four full sized lots of land on the northeast corner of Washington and Wayne sts.; within four or five minutes' walk of the depôt and ferry; and in the heart of the manufacturing district. Gas and water convenient. Apply to THOMAS W. JAMES, Attorney at Law, No. 6 Commercial Buildings, Montgomery-st., Jersey City.

FOR SALE AND EXCHANGE—SEVERAL country seats, farms and village residences, situated on the Hudson River, Long Island Sound and in New-Jersey. Also, several City residences, desirably located, together with other property in this City and Brooklyn, by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 86 Broadway.

FOR SALE—A HOUSE, BARN AND FIVE (5) acres of land, blacksmith shop and carriage shop, with water power and machinery attached. Price, $3,500. For particulars, inquire in the Office, 343 3d-av., New-York.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FARM NEAR NEW-YORK—A splendid City property, improved. Address J. J. S, Box No. 115 *Times* Office. Brokers need not apply.

WANTED—IN SOUTHERN OR CENTRAL MICHigan or Pennsylvania, an unfailing water power, accessible to pine timber, a good market near a thriving town. Direct particulars to E. P. BENT, No. 125 4th-av.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE—SEVERAL DESIRABLE FARMS and building sites on the west shore of the Hudson, in Bergen County, N. J., and Rockland County, N. Y., contiguous to the line of the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey, which has recently been completed and opened to the public, and extends from Jersey City to Piermont. Parties wishing to secure desirable locations in the country contiguous to New-York, with convenient facilities of communication with the City, will find it for their interest to call on the undersigned, at his office, where maps of the country can be seen and more particular information obtained. S. SEYMOUR,
No. 271 Broadway, corner of Chambers-st.

COUNTRY SEAT FOR SALE OR TO LET AT ROCKAWAY, L. I.—Within an hour and a-half from New-York. The place is finely located on high ground, on the main road leading to the Rockaway Pavilion, and contains 42 acres of very superior land. The house is of Gothic style, commodious and well-furnished, commanding a fine view of the ocean. The grounds are tastefully laid out and well planted with choice fruit trees and fine lime hedges. There is also on the premises a neat cottage for gardener and servants, two large barns, carriage houses, ice-house and poultry house, &c., &c. For further particulars, apply to JAS. M. PLUMB, No. 97 Chambers-st.

FURNISHED COUNTRY PLACE TO EXCHANGE FOR CITY PROPERTY—Only 8 miles from New-York, on the line of the New York and Erie Railroad, containing about 40 acres of land.

The building consists of a two story frame house, filled in with brick, furnished with all the modern improvements. The tenant houses, stable, barn, and ice house (filled) are all new and richly arranged; also the stock, carriage-house and implements. The location is unsurpassed for beauty and health, and is easy of access. Possession immediately. For further particulars inquire of HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Metropolitan Bank Building.

FOR SALE AT YONKERS—AN ELEGANT BRICK COUNTRY-SEAT, of 13 rooms; built in good style, with fine river view, carriage-house and stable, and 2¾ acres of land, well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Also, A BRICK STORE AND DWELLING, corner of Broadway and Wells-av well located for business. Also, A CENTRE-LOT RESIDENCE of 14 rooms on Warburton-av. The owner going West, will sell low to a prompt buyer. The country-seat will be let, furnished, for the Summer. Possession immediately.
Apply to S. EDDY & CO., No. 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE AT FISHKILL, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.—A pleasant country seat, containing twenty-two acres of land, a large commodious house and out-houses, barns, &c; a great abundance of fruit of every description, and everything to make it desirable. The land is in the highest state of cultivation, producing wheat—80 bushels per acre. The crops will be sold with the place, as well as stock and farming utensils. For terms, apply to COOPER & CO., No. 138 Front st, New-York. Possession given immediately.

A HANDSOME RESIDENCE WILL BE sold at auction, at South Norwalk, Conn., at 2 P. M., June 11. The house is of brick, newly built, has 7 tenpoin and 2 piazzas, ample grounds, well stocked with fruits, commodious barn and out-buildings. Sale positive. Inquire of L. DELMOTTE, at C. Marié & Co., No. 54 Walker st., or, by mail, of the subscriber, on the premises. B. W. RYDER.

FOR SALE—A BEAUTIFUL COUNTRY SEAT AND twenty acres of land at Morristown, N. J. The dwelling is in Elizabethan style, elegantly finished with conservatory and modern improvements, on an elevated site, with a handsome lawn, ornamented with walks, forest trees and evergreens. Also a large garden, fishponds, carriage-house, stables, and a choice variety of fruit trees and shrubbery. S. EDDY & CO., 51 Liberty-st.

FOR SALE OR TO LEASE—ONE OR THREE years—a choice country seat at Scarborough between Sing Sing and Tarrytown, five minutes from depôt, in complete order, fruit abundant, large house, water hot and cold throughout; 10 acres; bordering on the Hudson River, adjoining the Rev. Dr. Creighton. Also, horses, carriages, cows, &c., &c. Inquire of GEO. McCORD, on the premises.

FURNISHED COTTAGE AT EDGEWATER ON THE BANKS OF THE HUDSON, TO LET. Contains 10 rooms, in perfect order; steamboat stops at the dock three or four times a day, or the drive is about 45 minutes' from Hoboken. For terms and additional particulars, apply to JAMES PRICE, No. 200 Hudson-st.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—AT ELIZABETH, N. J., one hour from New-York, a handsome first-class country residence, furnished or unfurnished, with gas, furnace, &c.; ¾ acre of ground; fine carriage house, and a choice variety of fruit and shrubbery. Apply to W. M. DAY, No. 425 Broadway.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—A FINE RESIdence in one of the most accessible and healthy villages about New-York, with an acre and a quarter of land, highly improved. Will be sold low, or exchanged on favorable terms, by CALDWELL & JANES, No. 86 Broadway.

TO LET—AT FLUSHING, L. I.—A NEAT COTtage, nearly new, with large garden; six minutes' walk from railroad depôt; communication with the City almost hourly; time, one hour from the City Hall; situation pleasant and healthy; rent low. Apply to D. S. WILLIAMS, No. 107 Chambers-st.

TO LET—A NEAT COUNTRY RESIDENCE, WITH half an acre of land, highly improved, good two-story and attic house and outbuildings, plenty of fruit, &c., at Norwalk, Conn., 1½ hour's ride from New-York; will be rented low. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall st.

FOR SALE—COTTAGE RESIDENCE AT RHINEbeck village in Dutchess County; house is nearly new, in perfect order and contains twelve rooms; garden is spacious, and well stocked with fruit and shrubbery. Possession immediately. Apply to F. T. GARRETTSON, No. 74 Wall-st., N. Y., or R. J. GARRETTSON, Rhinebeck.

FORT WASHINGTON.—TO LET—NEAR THE Depôt, one large furnished house, with stable; also, one house unfurnished, of ten rooms. Both have fine river views. Terms moderate. Apply to THOMAS J. STEWART, Nos. 30 and 32 Pine st.

NYACK, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.—FOR SALE—10 acres of land, stocked with grape vines, berries, &c.; buildings new; 11 rooms in house, view of Hudson, 1 mile distant; 26 miles from City. Apply on premises, of JOHN D. WALDRON.

COUNTRY RESIDENCES.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR FIRST-class City property; a beautiful country seat on the high ridges of the Passaic.

It is in excellent order; 26 acres in woodland lawn; flower and kitchen garden.

The house contains 18 rooms, including laundry, bathroom, &c., with hot and cold water.

Running under the whole building is a light and dry cellar, with a Culver furnace of the latest improvements; the outhouses, 12 in number, are large, and in excellent order.

Good boating and bathing: the house is ready for immediate occupancy. For further particulars, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 3 Pine-st.; E. H. LUDLOW, No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE AT POUGHKEEPSIE—A NEW and substantial dwelling, erected on an eminence in the south suburb of the city, having a commanding view of the city and the surrounding country; the house is just finished, built in modern style, with octagon extension and wide, projecting roof, and furnished with gas fixtures and water arrangements throughout; and being within walking distance of the centre of the town, combines the comfort of city and country life. The grounds are ample, with fruit and ornamental trees and large vegetable garden. Information respecting above can be had by applying to CHAS. A. MACY, at the Park Bank, New-York; or seen by calling on the subscriber, near the premises. GEORGE CORLIES.

COUNTRY RESIDENCE TO LET—FURNISHED—Or for sale, at Fordham, Westchester County, the residence lately occupied by Dr. Walsh. The house is 42x36 built by days' work in the most substantial manner, filled in with brick, and has marble mantels throughout. The carriage house and out-buildings are ample and complete, and the whole place in perfect order. The grounds contain 3¾ acres, and are highly improved with a great variety of fruit and ornamental trees. The house commands an extensive view on all sides, from East River to the Palisades. It is but half a mile from Fordham Station on Harlem Railroad, and but 12 miles from the City Hall. Apply to A. R. WALSH, No. 211 Pearl-st.; or to Dr. WALSH, on the premises.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE 1¼ MILES from the Jersey City Ferry, in a delightful neighborhood on Bergen Heights, New-Jersey, (near the Rev. Dr. Taylor's church.) A commodious two-story frame house and attic, with tower and piazza in front and rear, newly and tastefully finished, stabled, &c., with two acres of land, fruit and forest trees, commanding an extensive view of surrounding country, lately the residence of John J. Ackerman, deceased. The furniture, nearly new, for sale at a bargain. The above is on a stage route where conveyances pass every fifteen minutes. For particulars, inquire on the premises, or of W. A. KISSAM, at the Shoe and Leather Bank, New-York.

TO LET FOR THE SUMMER—A SMALL cottage house and garden, prettily but very completely furnished, including a good library, silverware, pictures, piano, &c; healthily located in Elizabeth N. J.; access almost hourly till 10 P. M., and Wednesday and Saturday, 12 o'clock. A small family of grown persons will be liberally treated with, the advertiser taking partial board himself only. Stable, poultry and carriage house, if required. A. B. C., Box No. 486 New York Post office.

TO LET—A COTTAGE, SEVEN ROOMS, CARriage and other out-houses; garden all planted fruit and shade trees, with pasture; half a mile from depôt, New-Rochelle. Apply to DR. READ, No. 188 3d-av., corner 18th-st.

TO LET—A COUNTRY RESIDENCE AT A moderate price at Yorktown, beautifully and healthfully located, seven miles back of Peekskill, with which it is of easy access by stage or other conveyance. Apply to PARK BENJAMIN & CO., No. 11 Pine st.

WANTED—BY A SMALL FAMILY, FOR THE Summer months, a furnished country residence, at a reasonable price. Must be convenient of access to the City, and near salt water preferred. Address, stating location, terms, &c., J. B. S. Box No. 177 *Times* Office.

TO LET—ON LONG ISLAND SOUND, NEAR Stamford Conn., a country house, furnished, with about five acres of land. Apply to E. H. LUDLOW & Co., No. 14 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—A COUNTRY PLACE, NEAR NEW-Rochelle depôt, overlooking the Sound, containing between 5 and 6 acres. Terms moderate. Address T. COX, No 16 Cortlandt-st.

TO LET—FOR THE SUMMER, A FURNISHED house at Tarrytown. Address P., Box No. 3,901, Post-office.

TO LET.

TO RENT—TWO OFFICES ON THE THIRD floor, fronting the Park, in the *Times* Building. Apply at the *Times* Office.

TO LEASE.—THE UPPER PART OF THE FIVE-story white marble building, No. 576 Broadway. The first lot is 200x25 feet. The others are divided into a front and rear building with an entrance both from Broadway and Mercer-st., and a hoistway on Mercer-st. It has been occupied for the last six years by Mr. Waterbury's Cabinet Furniture Warerooms. For further information, apply to WM. TAYLOR, No. 555 Broadway, or to JOHN TAYLOR, No. 335 Broadway.

TO LET OR SELL, AT A BARGAIN—A three-story, high basement, sub-cellar house, with furnace; house finished in modern style, marble trimmings in front. All the gas fixtures will be left in the house. Everything in complete order. The reason for selling, the family is going into the country. Possession immediately. Location good, near 42d st. and Broadway. Inquire at No. 1,193 Broadway, corner 37th-st.

TO LET—THE STORE 100 FEET BY 23 WITH basement and cellar, No. 210 William-st., and workshops in the rear building, 60 feet by 40, 10 windows in each; store No. 204 William st; the 4th and 5th floors of house No. 113 Nassau-st., for light manufacturing purposes. Inquire of A. J. GILHOOLY, No. 78 Nassau-st.

TO LET—WITH IMMEDIATE POSSESSION, A first rate front room on second floor, 65 feet deep, 28 feet front, on Broadway, well suited to clothing, artificial flowers, or any other business requiring good light and entrance. Apply to R. RUSSELL, on the premises, No. 442 Broadway.

TO LET—TWO PARLORS, THREE BEDROOMS, reception room, kitchen, and use of bath-room in house No. 143 West 34th st; house in good order, newly painted; has all the modern improvements and gas fixtures. Inquire on the premises, or of the owner, No. 235 Wooster st. Rent $260 till May.

TO LET OR LEASE—THE FOUR UPPER lofts of store corner of Warren and Greenwich sts.; suitable for business purposes, having hoistway, gas on every story, and Croton water to the fourth; well lighted from both streets. Will be let for one business only. Apply on the premises.

HOUSE TO LET NEAR MADISON-PARK.—The 4-story, brown stone, English basement house No. 45 East 23d-st will be rented to a good tenant. It has all the modern improvements and is in superb order. For a physician the house and situation is very desirable. Apply to C. C. & H. M. TABER, No. 76 Wall-st.

TO LET IN BROOKLYN—THE FOUR-STORY brick house corner of Willoughby and Bridge sts; is in perfect order, with modern improvements; has Ridgewood water, gas, &c.; two lots beautifully arranged as a garden, go with the above: rent low to a desirable tenant. Inquire at South Ferry office, foot of Atlantic st., of GEO. TABER or GEO. N. MEAD.

TO LET—A TWO-STORY FRAME HOUSE WITH kitchen in rear in Bloomingdale, near Broadway, in first rate condition, hard walls, marble mantels and speaking tubes; a desirable location. Apply to S. D. WOODRUFF, No. 475 8th-av.

TO LET—THE BRICK BUILDING, STORE AND lofts, No. 41 Harrison st. Superior location for provision or commission business. Apply to WHITE & VAN VLIET, at the malt house on the corner of Bethune and West sts.

TO LET—TWO ENGLISH BASEMENT HOUSES Nos. 3 and 5 East Baltic-st., Brooklyn, built in modern style, with marble mantels, gas, Ridgewood water, &c. Inquire of KELSEY & LOUGHLIN, Coal Office, No. 12 Atlantic-st., Brooklyn.

TO LET OR FOR SALE—A NEAT COTTAGE house, with four lots of ground and carriage house, on 125th-st., Harlem; has gas, bath, hot and cold water, &c. Apply to WM. STAMMERS, 3d-av., corner 128th-st., coal office.

TO LET—THE FIRST CLASS 4-STORY BROWN-stone house No. 40 West 16th-st., between 5th and 6th avs. House has all the modern improvements, and was put in perfect order last month. Rent, $1,500. Apply to E. G. KIDDER, No. 260 Pearl-st.

SCHOOL-ROOMS TO LET—IN THE BIBLE House, Astor-place, a suite of rooms well adapted for the purpose and occupied for the last six years by a first-class school. Offices to let in the same building, which are very desirable. Apply at the Treasurer's Office, in the Bible House, entrance on 4th-av.

TO LET—A LARGE ROOM, FURNISHED OR UNfurnished, on the second floor, with capacious closets, bath-room adjoining, a very desirable room will be let very low to a good tenant. Apply at No. 1½ Clinton-place, 8th st., three doors from Broadway.

TO RENT—FURNISHED HOUSE, NO. 45 EAST 31st st., between 4th-st. and Madison-av. Rent $85 a month. Inquire of WM. C. BARRET, Esq., No. 14 Wall-st., or on the premises.

TO LET—THE WHARF AND 16 LOTS OF ground with the sheds, &c., thereon, between 59th and 60th sts., North River. L. B. WARD,

FARMS.

FOR SALE—A FARM OF FORTY-THREE ACRES of land, under a high state of cultivation, well fenced, a lane through the centre, good and convenient house and out buildings, two large cisterns, and a never-failing well of excellent water; well fruited, fine apple orchard, choice pears, &c.; lawn about the house, beautifully shaded; about twenty-five miles from Brooklyn by the turnpike, two miles from the Hicksville depôt on the Long Island Railroad, and 4½ miles from Oyster Bay, on the Jericho, Norwich and Oyster Bay road. Terms easy, or would be exchanged for improved City property. Apply to AUGUSTUS F. SHOTWELL, No. 22 Exchange-place, New-York, or to JOS. F. SHOTWELL, Westbury.

FOR SALE CHEAP—A FARM, BEAUTIFULLY situated, one mile from the Morristown Court house, New-Jersey, containing about 70 acres, well divided into meadow, plow and woodland; is in a high state of cultivation, newly fenced, watered by a stream running through the centre, and is well stocked with fruit, such as apples, pears, cherries, &c. The accommodations are a commodious dwelling, barn, cowshed, granary, &c., with a never-failing well of water. For further particulars, inquire of GILBERT HOPKINS, No. 37 Fulton-st., second story, from 11 to 12½ o'clock.

WATER POWER AND FARM FOR SALE—Of about 25 acres, situated on the Hackensack River, three miles from Tappan Town and near the Northern Railroad of New-Jersey. On the premises are two dwellings, barns and out-houses, grist and saw-mill, with a good run of custom, an abundance of fruit of various kinds. For further particulars apply to S. B. WILSON, No. 325 8th-st., New-York, W. H. BOLMAR, Tappan Town, or J. J. COLE, on the premises.

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—THREE FINE farms in Rockland County, near railroad and boats—one of 80 acres, fine house, barn, &c; one of 70 acres, house and barn; and one of 120 acres, two houses, barn, &c.; with the above farms are stock, crops, &c.; will be exchanged for New-York or Brooklyn property. Apply to A. SERGEANT, No. 15 Wall-st.

HOHOKUS.—FARM OF TWENTY ACRES ON Hohokus River, N. J., near the depôt on the Erie Railroad, 23 miles from New York. Good frame house, barn, &c.; 50 bearing fruit and large shade trees. For sale by A. J. BLEECKER, SON & CO., 7 and 9 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—ON FAVORABLE TERMS—A LOW pressure beam engine, 24-inch cylinder, 6-foot stroke. L. B. WARD, 10th-av., corner 59th-st.

BOARDING.

BOARDING—A LARGE FRONT ROOM ON THE whole of the second floor to let, with board, to a gentleman and wife or a party of gentlemen; also a single room for a gentleman; house first-class and easy of access by car or stage, and very pleasantly located. A Southern family will find this a very pleasant place for the Summer. Terms moderate. Apply at No. 211 West 31st-st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE can have a desirable room and board in a private family, residing in one of the most pleasant and healthy portions of Newark, N. J. Location convenient to the depôts, and on an omnibus route. Address B. R., Box No. 2,447 New-York Post-office.

BOARDING.—EXCELLENT ROOMS AND GOOD board may be obtained at No. 6 Willow st., Brooklyn Heights. Terms from $4 upwards. Situation very desirable, and near the ferries. Families and single gentlemen will find every convenience and comfort desired.

BOARDING.—SEVERAL SINGLE GENTLEMEN can be furnished with pleasant rooms and board in a genteel private family, convenient to the cars. Apply at No. 2 Greene-av., Brooklyn. References exchanged.

BOARDING.—A PLEASANT PARLOR AND BEDroom on the second floor may be obtained at No. 74 East 14th st., near Union-square; also a single room. Southern families would find this a desirable location.

BOARDING—NO. 61 NASSAU-ST., BROOKLYN. Single gentlemen and gentlemen and their wives can be accommodated with board; 5 minutes' walk from Fulton Ferry.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE AND A single gentleman can be accommodated with board in a small family; house with all the modern improvements. Inquire at No. 27 Bleecker st.

BOARDING.—A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, or two single gentlemen can have a desirable room with board in a private family, at No. 62 King-st.

BOARDING—AT NOS. 45, 47 AND 49 EAST Broadway, for families or single gentlemen. Also day boarders. E. BOUTON.

BOARDING.—ONE OR TWO SUITES OF ROOMS to let, with board, at No. 81 East 23d st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Dinner at six.

BOARDING—IN A PRIVATE FAMILY FOR A few single gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife. Apply at No. 78 West 26th st.

BOARD ON BROOKLYN HEIGHTS.—A few very fine rooms to let to gentlemen and their wives, or single gentlemen in house No. 26 Willow st., Brooklyn Heights, near Fulton Ferry. Apply on the premises.

BOARD IN BROOKLYN.—A GENTLEMAN and wife and a few single gentlemen can obtain very desirable rooms, furnished or unfurnished, with board, in an exceedingly pleasant location. Apply at No. 46 Sands-st.

A GENTLEMAN AND HIS WIFE, OR TWO single gentlemen, can be accommodated with a beautiful room on second floor, with gas and Croton, furnished or unfurnished; private table, and no other boarders in the house. The location is convenient for up or down town omnibuses and pleasant in every sense. Inquire at No. 291 Henry-st., New-York.

FURNISHED ROOMS AND BOARD.—A private family, (no children,) in West 23d-st, convenient to Broadway, will let, together or separately, the rooms on the second floor, which are large, and have all the modern conveniences; also, a large room on the floor above. Address W. L., Box No. 165 *Times* Office.

ROOMS, WITH OR WITHOUT BOARD—For two gentlemen, or a gentleman and his wife, at No. 53 Stuyvesant st., first new house east of 3d av., at the junction of 9th st., near Broadway, with all improvements. Family very small and strictly private. Inquire as above.

TO SOUTHERNERS AND OTHERS.—A handsome suite of rooms for a party of gentlemen or a family, two minutes' walk from Fulton and a few minutes' walk from Wall-st. ferry; No. 4 Willow-st, Brooklyn; overlooking the river.

WANTED—BOARD FOR A LADY IN A PRIVATE family, where instruction in English, French or music will be considered as sufficient remuneration. No objection to the country. Address A. Z., Brooklyn Post Office.

TO RENT—A ROOM ON THE SECOND FLOOR, with large pantries, hot and cold water and bath connected, to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen; also, a very handsome parlor, in a small family, where all the comforts of a home can be had, at No. 80 East 16th-st. References exchanged.

PERMANENT BOARD WANTED—BY A young lady, a teacher, to a private family, in or near the 17th Ward; references exchanged. Address COMFORT, Bentley's Dispatch, Madison square.

TO LET—A FURNISHED ROOM OR ROOM and bedroom in a private family, to one or two single gentlemen, with partial board if required. Inquire at No. 26 Lamartine place, West 29th st.

NO. 38 LEXINGTON-AV.—PLEASANT FURnished rooms to let, with board, for single gentlemen, convenient to 3d and 4th-av. cars.

BROOKLYN.—A SMALL PRIVATE FAMILY will let two or three nicely furnished rooms to gentlemen with partial board; the house has all the modern improvements, hot and cold water baths, &c. Apply at No. 7 Elm-place, near Fulton-av.

SUMMER RESORTS.

INTERNATIONAL HOTEL, NIAGARA FALLS, ROBERT B. COLEMAN, late of the firm of Coleman & Stetson, of the Astor House, and more recently engaged at the St. Nicholas Hotel, New-York, has in connection with his son, FREDERICK W. COLEMAN, opened the above named elegant house, which, having been enlarged and greatly improved, renders it very desirable to visitors at this, the greatest of watering places.

COUNTRY BOARD.—THE BEAUTIFUL RESIdence known as "Oaklands," two miles from New Hamburgh on the Hudson, will be open for reception of boarders on the 10th of June. The house is uncommonly well ventilated, has suites of airy rooms, especially convenient for families, has wide piazzas around each story, is situated on a large farm from which the table will be supplied with choice fruits and vegetables, and is on an eminence which commands a view of the most picturesque scenery. Delightful drives in the vicinity. Address C. P. G., Box No 177 *Times* Office.

COUNTRY BOARD.

The Valley House, Staatsburgh, will be opened for Summer boarders June 1. Three hours from the City, per Hudson River Railroad. Trains ten minutes of the Depôt, where trains stop eight times a day. House new; location and rooms unexceptionable; drives and scenery unsurpassed; accommodations for horses and carriages on place. For particulars, address D. H. MULFORD, Staatsburg, Dutchess Co., N. Y.

FRASCATTI HOTEL, HAVRE.—MONS. LEGRAIRDRE, the new proprietor of this magnificent hotel, desires to announce to the gentry and family tourists, that the Frascatti is replete with every comfort. Apartments with 600 beds, at all prices; splendid garden and reading rooms, with journals from all nations; café and billiard saloons. The table d'hote is supplied with every delicacy. Rooms with beds in the rear, hot, cold fresh and salt water baths in the hotel stables attached. Omnibus to the railway stations, and, on the arrival of steamers, a commissionaire from the hotel attends passengers to pass their baggage and passports. A Booking Office to all parts of the continent, in the hotel.

DELIGHTFUL SUMMER RETREAT.—THE fine new edifice of the Rockland Female Institute, located at Nyack, on the Hudson, will be opened for the entertainment of select family boarders during the Summer vacation in July and August.

To persons desiring an easily accessible Summer retreat, which combines the comforts and conveniences of the City with the charms of the country, this place presents more advantages and attractions than can be found elsewhere in such close proximity to New-York.

For particulars call at the Institute, or address L. D. & C. F. MANSFIELD.

STATEN ISLAND.—THE PORT RICHMOND House two minutes' walk from the landing and one hour's ride from the City is now open for guests. Rooms large and airy, with gas fine water view stabling, &c. Boats leave from the Battery at 8½ and 10 A. M., 12½, 3½, 4, 4½ and 7 P. M. Leave Port Richmond at 7, 8 and 10 A. M., 2, 2½, 3½, 4 and 5½ P. M. Inquire on the premises or of HENRY T. KERR, No. 74 Wall st.

SUMMER BOARDING AT SARATOGA.—A few families desiring private board may find superior accommodations, with spacious, cool and quiet rooms, ample and shaded play grounds, at reasonable rates, within two minutes' walk of Congress Spring; by applying immediately to Temple Grove House, Saratoga Springs, New-York.

BOARDERS WANTED.—FAMILIES WITH OR without children can find board and good rooms in a house well located, commanding one of the finest views in Orange, at low rates for the Summer months, by applying at Mrs. MARIA GILMAN'S, corner Boyd and White sts.

COUNTRY BOARD WANTED—FOR A GENtleman, wife, two children and servant, about one hour from New-York by Railroad or steamboat. A farm-house preferred, and in the neighborhood of Orange, N. J. Address J. W. U., Box No. 4,204 New-York Post-office.

THE FOREST HOUSE, BUDD'S LAKE, Schooley's Mountain, N. J., will be opened for the reception of guests on the 1st June. *Via* Morris and Essex Railroad, to Stanhope station, two miles to the Forest House. J. M. SHARPE & CO., Proprietors.

BOARDING—GOOD AND PLEASANT BOARDing at Croton Falls, within four minutes' walk of the New-York and Harlem Railroad depôt. The morning and evening trains make it desirable for gentlemen doing business in New-York. Inquire of the Messrs. PATTERSON, Croton Falls.

COUNTRY BOARD—ON THE HUDSON RIVER, very near steamboat and railroad. Desirable accommodations for one or two small families, at moderate prices. Inquire at No. 163 Lexington-av., between 31st and 32d sts.

SUMMER BOARDING.—THE ASHLAND HALL Summer Boarding House, West Bloomfield, N. J., is now open for the reception of boarders. Apply to WARREN MINGUS, Proprietor, on the premises.

WINES AND LIQUORS.

SUPERIOR DOMESTIC ALES.—FAMILIES can be supplied at their residences with the finest qualities of home brewed ale, in bottles, kegs or barrels. Some of my bottled Ales will compare favorably with the imported article, and at about one-half the cost. G. E. MENDUM, No. 90 Cedar-st., corner Broadway. N. B.—Twenty varieties of foreign and domestic ales constantly on draught for sampling.

CELEBRATED SCOTCH, ENGLISH AND American Ales, for family use, put up in 3, 5 and 10 gallon kegs, or in bottles, for sale at the family wine-store, corner of Broadway and Cedar-st. G. E. MENDUM, formerly No. 18 Wall-st.

N. B.—Twenty varieties of fine draught ales now open for sampling.

CLARETS—FROM BARTON & GUESTIER AND other reputable Bordeaux houses, from $2 75 to $30 per case, guaranteed genuine. Osborn's Port, bottled in Oporto; old Hennessy Brandy, vint 1840 to 1855 and a general assortment of fine Wines, &c., at low prices.
A. B. KIRK, Wine Merchant, No. 58 Fulton-st.

REMOVALS.

REMOVAL.—DENIANCE SALAMANDER SAFE Depôt removed from No. 192 Pearl to No. 61 Murray-st., corner College place. ROBERT M. PATRICK.

MUSICAL.

THE DRIGGS PATENT PIANO-FORTE, OR THE VIOLIN PIANO,

It is built upon an iron frame, or bed plate, entirely separate from the case, thus relieving the sound-boards and every other part of the instrument from the strain.

It will remain in tune for many months, and when the strings are settled even for years.

It has convex sounding-boards above and below, like the violin, which are connected together in the same manner, thus making the entire instrument a vibratory shell.

It has greater depth and fullness of tone, and its sostenuto, or power of sustaining the tone, has never been equaled, except by instruments of the violin class.

It improves with age and use, becoming more vibratory, and the tone purer and more sonorous.

It is the best piano-forte existing, and is recommended by Gottschalk, Thalberg, and many other celebrated artists and professors. Sole Agents,
WM. HALL & SON, No. 543 Broadway,
Between Spring and Prince sts.

REMOVAL.
A. H. GALE & CO.,
PIANO FORTES,
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos. 105, 107, 109, 111 and 113 East 12th-st., near 3d-av.

A. H. GALE & CO. have just completed extensive additions to their factory buildings in 12th-st., and have removed their entire establishment from the corner of 13th-st. and 3d av. They have also perfected their new scale piano-forte to meet the growing taste for more powerful instruments than have heretofore been in use, while they have been careful to preserve with the additional power that peculiarly sweet and sympathetic tone for which their pianos are celebrated.

A. H. G. & CO. respectfully invite the inspection of artists, amateurs, and the public generally.

CHICKERING & SONS,
MANUFACTURERS OF
GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT PIANOS,
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway.

C. & SONS have been awarded 35 prize medals for the superiority of their manufacture for the past 35 years.

ALSO FOR SALE,
MASON & HAMLIN'S SUPERIOR
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS.

For parlors, churches, vestries and lodges.
At wholesale and retail.
PIANOS TO RENT.

MASON & HAMLIN'S
MELODEONS AND HARMONIUMS,
OF ALL KINDS.

Ranging in price from $60 to $400 equally adapted for the church, vestry, school room, lodge-room, or parlor.

Messrs CHICKERING & SONS are the sole Agents for these superior instruments for the State of New-York.
Warerooms, No. 694 Broadway, New-York.

Dealers supplied at regular factory prices.
Descriptive catalogues sent on application.

HAINES BROTHERS,

Nos. 330, 332 and 334 Second-av., corner of 21st-st., have constantly a good assortment of their PIANOS on hand of their

NEW SCALE,

which for volume of tone, sustaining power, sweetness and purity are unsurpassed. THE PROFESSION, and the public generally are particularly invited to call and examine for themselves. EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED for three years. PRICES MODERATE.

PIANOS, MELODEONS AND ORGANS.—The Horace Waters Pianos and Melodeons, for depth, purity of tone, and durability, are unsurpassed. Prices reasonable. Second-hand Pianos and Melodeons from $25 to $150. Music and Musical Instruments of all kinds, at the lowest prices. Pianos and Melodeons to rent. Rent allowed if purchased. Monthly payments received for Pianos and Melodeons. HORACE WATERS, Agent, No. 333 Broadway. *Testimonials.*—"The Horace Waters Pianos are known as among the very best."—*Evangelist.* "We can speak of their merits from personal knowledge."—*Christian Intelligencer.* "Nothing at the Fair displayed greater excellence."—*Churchman.* "Horace Waters' Pianos and Melodeons challenge comparison with the finest made anywhere in the country."—*Home Journal.*

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL DISPOSE OF a splendid toned Cabinet 7-octave piano forte and stool, at less than half its cost, if purchased this week. It has highly finished case and all the improvements—an instrument that will stand in tune and bear inspection. For a bargain, call at No. 67 McDougal-st, near Houston.

A LARGE STOCK OF ELEGANT NEW piano-fortes for sale at WALKER'S warerooms, Clinton Hall, 4th-st. Also, second hand pianos of every description for sale or for hire, at very low prices. N. B.—If required, arrangements can be made by which the hire will be allowed in case of purchase.

HARPS—REMOVAL.
J. F. BROWNE, manufacturer, begs to inform his friends and the profession that he has removed his
HARP WAREROOMS
to No. 709 Broadway, near the New-York Hotel.
Strings, Music, and every requisite for the Harp.

LIGHTE & BRADBURYS' NO. 421 Broome st., near Broadway, have a splendid assortment of the celebrated piano-fortes, in all styles, constructed with the patent Arch Wrest Plank. Purchasers in want of a superior instrument will find it for their advantage to call.

A SPLENDID ASSORTMENT OF PIANOS, of superior tone, and fully warranted, will be sold at great bargains. Second-hand pianos taken in exchange. By ALBERT WEBER, manufacturer, No. 158 West Broadway, near Canal st. Purchasers will find this an excellent opportunity to get a good piano very low.

HALLET, DAVIS & CO.'S GRAND, PARlor grand and square pianos. The best pianos made. Second hand pianos made by Chickering

FINANCIAL.

$500 REWARD.—THE ASSOCIATION OF Banks for the Suppression of Counterfeiting will pay to the person who shall furnish information which shall lead to the conviction and sentence of the parties herein mentioned, the following sums, to wit: A reward of five hundred dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for engraving a plate or plates for counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars on the Brighton Market Bank, of Brighton, Massachusetts. Also, a reward of fifty dollars for each person convicted and sentenced for uttering or passing counterfeit bank bills of the denomination of one hundred dollars, of the Brighton Market Bank, of Brighton, Massachusetts; said sums to be paid upon the presentation of the certificates of the Judge or the prosecuting officer of the Court where such conviction shall be obtained. Per order of Executive Committee.
BOSTON, June 1, 1859. CHAS. S. HALL, Sec'y.

DUNCAN, SHERMAN & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER PINE AND NASSAU-STS., NEW YORK,
ISSUE
CIRCULAR NOTES AND LETTERS OF CREDIT for travelers, available in all the principal cities of the world.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO.,
No. 50 Wall st.,
Purchase or collect California State and City of San Francisco Coupons for July, at current rates.

DENNISTOUN, WOOD & CO.,
NO. 33 WALL-ST.,
buy and sell Sterling Exchange, and issue Commercial and Travelers' Credits, available in all parts of the world.

A. BELMONT, NO. 76 BEAVER STREET,
Buys and collects the Coupons of the State of California on the most favorable terms.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
AMERICAN BANKERS,
NO. 5 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS, AND
NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK,
GRANT LETTERS OF CREDIT FOR MERCANTILE PURPOSES. Also, CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT on all the principal Towns and Cities of

FRANCE	BELGIUM,	ITALY,
GREAT BRITAIN,	SPAIN,	GERMANY,
IRELAND,	PORTUGAL,	RUSSIA,
HOLLAND,	SWITZERLAND,	SWEDEN,

ALSO ON
ATHENS, CONSTANTINOPLE ALEXANDRIA,
CAIRO, BEYROUT, JERUSALEM,
&c. &c.
BILLS ON PARIS, and Sterling Bills, at short or 60 days' sight, for sale in sums to suit.

LOAN FOR $350,000, BY THE COMPTROLLER of the State of New-York, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt. The Comptroller, by virtue of the act, chapter 216 Laws of 1848, hereby gives notice that sealed proposals will be received at his office until the 25th day of June next, at 12 o'clock, noon, of that day, for a loan of $350,000 for which transferable certificates of State Stock will be issued in the name of the people of the State of New-York, under article seven of the Constitution, bearing interest at the rate of five per cent. per annum, payable quarterly on the first days of January, April, July and October in each year, and the principal reimbursable on the 1st day of July, 1875. It is to be understood that the Comptroller will be at liberty to take a less sum, if the offers are not such as in his opinion are advantageous to the interests of the State. The proposals may be for the whole or any part of said loan not less than $5,000 and proposals to be sealed and indorsed "Loan by the Comptroller, to pay a portion of the General Fund Debt," and inclosed in an envelope directed to the Comptroller of the State of New-York, Albany. The money will be required to be paid on the 30th day of June next, by depositing the same to the credit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York in the Manhattan Company, New-York. The certificates of Stock issued to the New-York and Erie Railroad Company, amounting to $100,000, reimbursable on 1st day of October, 1859, will be received in payment on bids for the above loan. Interest on the loan will commence on the 1st day of July next, and the holders of the stock will receive the interest on the same, quarterly, at the Manhattan Company in New-York.—Lasted: Comptroller's Office, Albany, May 23, 1859. S. E. CHURCH, Comptroller.

PROPOSALS FOR $15 000 BONDS of the City of Buffalo, having eight years to run, interest at six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of December and June, principal and interest payable in the City of New-York. Above Bonds having been duly ordered by the Common Council of the City of Buffalo, pursuant to an act of the Legislature of the State of New-York of April 18, 1859, will be ready for delivery on the 15th of June, and sealed proposals are invited for the whole or any part of the same, to be handed in to Messrs. Duncan, Sherman & Co., in the City of New-York, on or before 3 o'clock in the afternoon of SATURDAY, the 11th of June. The bonds will be awarded to the highest bidder.
BUFFALO, June 1, 1859. C. S. PIERCE, Comptroller.

TO CREDITORS OF EMPIRE CITY BANK.—A second dividend, amounting to thirty three and one-third per cent on all ascertained claims against the Empire City Bank will be paid to the creditors, or their legal representatives, on demand, by the United States Trust Company of New-York, Receiver, &c., at the office of said company, No. 48 Wall st. A further dividend of nine 70 100 per cent. will, at the same time, be paid to those creditors whose claims are for "Moneys deposited by them in or with the said Empire City Bank," from the special fund arising from the sale of the real estate corner of Broadway and Great Jones-st.
JOHN LAWRENCE, President.
JOHN A. STEWART, Secretary

JOHN B. MURRAY & CO., BANKERS, NO. 40 WALL-ST., MANHATTAN BANK, NEW-YORK. COLLECT NOTES and DRAFTS throughout the UNITED STATES, CALIFORNIA, CUBA and BRITISH PROVINCES. buy and sell BUSINESS PAPER, and all pound Securities, making ADVANCES when desired, and transact a GENERAL BANKING BUSINESS. Orders from correspondents for purchase or sale of securities executed promptly.

ILLINOIS INTEREST.—NOTICE IS HEREBY given that the interest accruing on the debt of the State of Illinois on the first Monday of July next, will be paid by me at the office of Lows, Hamlen & Co., No. 56 Wall-street, on and after the 5th day of July. All interest not collected before Aug. 5 will be paid at my office in Springfield, Illinois.
JAMES MILLER,
JUNE 3, 1859. Treasurer of Illinois.

NOTICE.—AN ELECTION FOR NINE DIRECtors of the Pennsylvania Coal Company will be held at the office of the Company, in the village of Hawley, Wayne County, Penn., on TUESDAY, the 7th day of June inst., from 10 to 3 o'clock. The transfer books of the Company will be closed from the 4th to the 11th June, both inclusive. E. H. MEAD, Secretary.

NEW-YORK CONSOLIDATED STAGE COMPANY, Office in 39th-st., between Broadway and 7th-av.—The annual election for Directors of this Company, and for Inspectors for the next ensuing election, will be held at the office of the Company on MONDAY, June 13 between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. The transfer books will be closed until after the election.
JACOB CAMPBELL, JR., Treasurer.

BROADWAY BANK, May 26, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of the next ensuing Election, will be held at the banking house, on TUESDAY, the 14th day of June next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. J. L. EVERITT, Cashier.

DIVIDEND.—THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS OF the Howard Insurance Company have declared a Dividend of Fifteen per Cent. upon the capital stock, payable on and after Monday June 6, 1859.
HENRY A. OAKLEY, Secretary.

PEOPLE'S BANK, New-York, May 28, 1859.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank and for Inspectors of the next ensuing election, will be held at the Banking House on TUESDAY, June 14 next, between the hours of 12 M. and 2 P. M. G. W. LEAKE, Cashier.

P. W. GALLAUDET—NOTE BROKER, NO. 64 Wall-st.—Hardware, Metal and Iron Paper wanted. Also, other descriptions of paper sold on commission at lowest rates. Loans obtained on good business notes.

WILLIAM HOGE & CO. HAVE REMOVED to No. 50 Wall st. Bills on London, Liverpool, California, and the South and West, for sale

BILLS £1 UPWARDS ON UNION BANK, London, and Royal Bank of Ireland, for sale by WELLS, FARGO & CO., No 82 Broadway.

$24,000 TO LOAN ON CITY PROPERTY. Apply to CALDWELL & JANES, No. 96 Broadway.

$20,000. MONEY TO LOAN ON GOOD and mortgage, in sums to suit applicants. Apply to J. F. WILLIAMS, No. 448 8th-av.

FURNITURE.

CHAS. A. HAZLETON,
(Late STILLWELL & HAZLETON,)
At the old stand, No. 455 Broadway,
Would invite the attention of
FURNITURE BUYERS,
to his Stock of
PARLOR, DINING, AND BED-ROOM FURNITURE,
of the latest styles and best manufacture,
NOW OFFERING AT PRICES LOWER
THAN AT ANY OTHER ESTABLISHMENT.
Also—PATENT SPRING BEDS,
PURE CURLED HAIR MATTRESSES, &c., &c.

ENAMELED CHAMBER FURNITURE.
In all colors, of superior and warranted manufacture, finished in landscape, fresco, fruit and flowers, at H. F. FARRINGTON'S, No. 568 Canal-st., opposite Wooster. Established 1843.

PATENT
EXTENSION TABLES,
(New Improvement.)
WILLIAM BEERDT'S
Manufactory and Warerooms,
Nos 148 and 150 Wooster st., New-York.
A large assortment always on hand.

EAGLE ENAMELED FURNITURE MANUFACTORY—No. 634 Broadway, five doors above Laura Keene's Theatre. Elegant suites grained in rosewood, oak, walnut, maple, and ornamented in gold fruit, flowers and fresco, at prices from $25 and upwards. Homes in City or country are not considered furnished without one of these exquisitely beautiful suites. Mat tresses, spring beds, &c.

ENAMELED FURNITURE.—FIRST-CLASS, grained and ornamented; acknowledged superior in style and finish to any manufactured in this country. Also, Mattresses, Bedding, &c. For sale by J. W. FISHER & CO., 652 Broadway, 4 doors below Bond-st.

ENAMELED CHAMBER SUITES OF FURNITURE, in all colors and styles, wholesale or retail, at $28 and upwards; also, mattresses and paillasses. WARREN WARD, No. 277 Canal st., four doors east of Broadway New York.

IRON BEDSTEADS, IRON HAT RACKS, IRON STORE STOOLS.—Stools put up in stores free of charge. Circulars sent on request. Liberal terms to the trade. JAMES SCOTT, No. 167 Centre, corner Canal-st.

FURNITURE BOUGHT FOR READY MONEY.—A fair value given for furniture, carpets, books, &c., at No. 123 6th-av., between 9th and 10th sts.

GROCERIES & PROVISIONS.

HOUSEKEEPERS WILL FIND LUBIN'S extracts for flavoring the cheapest and best made of imparting the natural flavor of fruits to all kinds of pastry, cakes, puddings, jellies, ice creams, &c. Sold by grocers and druggists. HALL, ROCKELL & CO.,
Proprietors, No. 218 Greenwich-s

INSURANCE.

MUTUAL
LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK.
OFFICE NO. 94 BROADWAY.

QUARTERLY STATEMENT of the Affairs of the MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK for the quarter ending April 30, 1859:

Assets Jan. 31, 1859, per Report		$5,188,833 42
Less paid for taxes for 1851 and 1852		37 431 67
Total		$5,151 401 75
RECEIPTS DURING THE QUARTER.		
For Premiums	$268 724 56	
For Interest	3,781 35—	267,506 91
Total		$5,419,007 66
DISBURSEMENTS.		
Paid for claims by death and additions	$111,015 00	
Paid for Surrendered Policies	13 793 34	
Paid for Annuities	3,196 94	
Paid for Commissions	11,000 59	
Paid for taxes, medical examinations advertising, postage, law expenses, salaries, printing and stationery, rent, fuel, &c.	16 320 99—	155,115 77
Cash Assets May 1, 1859		$5,263,891 89

Which are invested as follows:

Cash on hand and in Bank	$185,149 68	
Amount invested in Bonds and Mortgages	5 062 715 50	
Amount due from Agents	16 126 71	
Amount as above	$5,263,591 89	
Add interest accrued and not due	140 000 00	
Deferred premiums, (estimate,)	125,000 00	
Due from agents for premiums (in course of transmission)	20,030 00	
Total	$5,548,591 89	

Claims unpaid, $51 000
Number of Policies in force Jan. 31, 1859 10,993
Issued during the quarter 488
Total 11,481
Deduct for forfeited, surrendered, canceled, expired and dead 171
Policies in force May 1, 1859 11,310
Of which 10,553 are for the whole life.
Of which 460 are Endowment Policies.
Of which 4 3 Term Policies.

Net increase for the quarter in Policies		287
Viz: in Life Policies	277	
Endowment Policies	21	
	298	
Decrease in Term Policies	31	
		267

Average amount of Insurance for each policy of increase $3,153 33

I have carefully examined the above statement and believe the same to be correct.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

FRED. S. WINSTON,	LUCIUS ROBINSON,
JOHN V. L. PRUYN,	W. SMITH BROWN,
WM. MOORE,	RICHARD PATRICK,
JOSIAH BLUNT,	WM. H. POPHAM,
ROBERT H. M'CURDY,	LYCURGUS EDGERTON,
ISAAC GREEN PEARSON,	EZRA WHEELER,
JOHN B. SWIFT,	CEPHAS H. NORTON,
WM. J. BUNKER,	HAMLIN BLAKE,
WM. BETTS,	JOHN A. STRYKER,
JOHN P. YELVERTON,	MILLARD FILLMORE,
JOHN WADSWORTH,	DAVID HOADLEY,
ALFRED EDWARDS,	HENRY A. SMYTHE,
NATHANIEL HAYDEN,	WM. V. BRADY,
JOHN M. STUART	W. E. DODGE,
GEORGE R. CLARK,	GEORGE S. COE,
SAMUEL E. SPROULS,	WM. K. STRONG,
SAMUEL M. CORNELL,	ALEX W. BRADFORD,
FREDERICK S. WINSTON, President.	

ISAAC ABBATT, Secretary.
SHEPPARD HOMANS, Actuary.
MINTURN POST, M. D., Medical Examiner.

BUSINESS CHANCES.

TO CAPITALISTS AND BUSINESS MEN—A Joint Stock Company is being formed in this City in a new and novel enterprise, which must realize a fortune for the subscribers. Only one person in each city town, or village will be allowed to take stock, and stockholder to be the authorized agent for the company. Parties wishing to join in this enterprise will address, JAMES N. REES, New York Post-office.

$20,000.—WANTED, A PARTNER WITH this amount of capital, to invest in the manufacture of cotton goods. The object is to secure the services of a competent business man to attend to the interest of the company in this City. The best of references given and required. Address A. N. D., Box No. 181 Times Office

$3,500 CASH WANTED IN AN ESTABLISHED manufactory in Philadelphia now making money, and with facilities to net $1,000 per month. Will be associated with a party that fully understands the entire business. Particulars furnished by addressing WOOD & CO., Box No. 520 Blood's Dispatch, Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE—THE OLD AND WELL-ESTABLISHed Confectionery and Ice Cream Saloon situated on Court-st., corner Warren-st. Brooklyn. It has a good oven and commodious bake-shop attached, with all necessary tools and fixtures to do an extensive business. The proprietor having other engagements is, consequently, compelled to sell. This, without question, is an excellent chance for any one desirous to engage in the above business four years of an unexpired lease. Inquire on the premises.

PARTNER WANTED—WITH $6,000 TO $12,000, in a well-established manufactory, which can be advantageously increased without risk. The article is staple, largely consumed, alwa s in demand, and sold readily at good profit for cash and thirty days. Direct Box 3,751 Post-office, New-York No agent need apply.

$5,000 WANTED—WITH AN ACTIVE PARTner, to join the advertiser in a respectable business, that he is acquainted with, at St. Louis, Missouri, that will pay $40 per day. References exchanged. Address D. D. JOHN, Box No. 533 Post-office, Philadelphia, Penn.

LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF THE Application of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, relative to the acquisition of lands for a public park or place, between One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues in the City of New-York.—The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, by the Board of Commissioners of the Central Park, pursuant to the statute entitled, "An Act to alter the Map of the City of New-York, by laying out thereon a public place, and to authorize the taking of the same," passed April 2, 1859—three-fifths being present—hereby give notice to the owners, lessees parties, and persons respectively entitled unto or interested in the lands, tenements hereditaments, and premises hereinafter mentioned and described, that they will apply to the Supreme Court of the state of New York, at a special term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall of the City of New-York, on Wednesday, the 6th day of July, 1859, at the opening of the Court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of three Commissioners of Appraisal in the above entitled matter, to estimate, in favor of the several owners, lessees, parties, and persons aforesaid, a just and equitable compensation for taking all those lands, tenements, hereditaments and premises, as lie between the southerly side or line of One Hundred and Sixth and One Hundred and Tenth streets and the Fifth and Eighth avenues, in said City, and which the said Board of Commissioners of the Central Park deem advisable to be acquired for the purpose of extending said Central Park in the City of New-York, which said lands and premises are laid out on the map or plan of said City, under and by virtue of an act entitled, "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York and for other purposes," passed April 13, 1857. Dated May 13, 1859.
RICHARD BUSTEED, Counsel to the Corporation,
And to said Board of Commissioners.

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK, COUNTY OF KINGS.—ALFRED MOORE, Plaintiff, agt. DELIA A. MOORE, Executrix, and THOMAS S. RELS, Executor of the last will and testament of KIMBALL P. COLFAX, deceased, and the said Delia A. Moore, in her own right, Leprelette H. Moore, Charles A. Colfax, Albert E. Colfax, Augustus J. Dayton and Harriet L. Dayton, his wife, John A. Dayton, Nathaniel G. Dayton, Josephine T. Dayton, Harriet L. Dayton, Lelia V. Dayton, Lydia Colfax. Defendants.—Summons for relief. (Complaint not served.)—To the defendants severally above-named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of Kings at the City Hall in the City of Brooklyn, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, Montague place, near Court-st., in said City of Brooklyn State of New-York within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated May 14, 1859. C. J. & C. LOWREY,
j.6-law6wT* Plaintiff's Attorneys.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against SAMUEL W. RICH, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, the administrators, at the office of GEORGE MACKENZIE, No. 7 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 16th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 13, 1858. EMELINE A. RICH, } Administrators.
GEORGE MACKENZIE, }
d14-law6mTu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROSWELL C. BRAINARD, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against John Harmon, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at the store of William Cahoone, No. 134 Atlantic-street, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 23d day of November next.
Dated May 16, 1859. MERCY A. HARMON,
m17-law6mTu* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROMAN B. DAWSON, Esq., Surrogate of the County of Kings.—Notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against WILLIAM L. BURROUGHS, late of the City of Brooklyn, deceased, that they are required to exhibit the same, with the vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, the administratrix, at her residence, No. 239 Livingston-st., in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 30th day of June next.—Dated Dec. 18, 1858.
CLARA S. BURROUGHS, Administratrix.
d21-law6m-Tu*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY SUYDAM, Jr., late of the town of Bellevile, and State of New-Jersey, and doing business in the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers there of to the subscriber, at the office of Messrs. Suydam, Lambert & Co., No. 107 West-st., in the City of New-York, on or before the 26th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 27, 1859. JOHN H. SUYDAM,
ap26-law6mM* Administrator.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against WILLIAM PERRGO, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his office No. 275 Greenwich-street, in the City of New York, on or before the 28th day of November next.—Dated New York, May 23 1859
my24-law6mTu* JAMES H. NOE, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF THE Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH NICHOLL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his store No. 593 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 13th day of October next.—Dated, New-York, April 11, 1859.
ap13-law6mM* GEORGE SLOANE, Executor,

SHIPPING.

LETTERS OF INTRODUCTION
WILL BE
FURNISHED
TRAVELLERS GOING TO EUROPE,
To LANSING, BALDWIN & CO., No. 8 Place de la Bourse, Paris, or LANSING, STARR & CO, No. 74 King William-st., London,
Where funds can be placed to their credit on favorable terms; and all purchases sent them can be forwarded through us, to all parts of the Union.
H. S. LANSING & CO.,
No. 74 Broadway.

THE NORTH GERMAN LLOYD'S STEAMSHIP NEW-YORK,
H. J. VON SANTEN, Commander,
will sail positively, carrying the U. S. Mail, on
SATURDAY, June 11, at 12 M.,
FOR
BREMEN VIA SOUTHAMPTON,
taking passengers for
LONDON, HAVRE, SOUTHAMPTON and BREMEN, at the following rates:
First cabin, $100; second cabin, $60; steerage, $35.
For freight or passage, apply to
GELPCKE, KEUTGEN & REICHELT,
No 84 Broadway.

FOR SOUTHAMPTON AND HAVRE.
THE UNITED STATES MAIL
STEAMER FULTON
J. A. WOTTON, Commander,
Will leave for Havre, touching at Southampton to land the mails and passengers, on SATURDAY, June 25, at 12 o'clock, from Pier No. 37 North River, foot of Beach-st.
The ship has five water tight compartments, inclosing the engines, so that in the event of collision or stranding the water could not reach them, and the pumps being free to work, the safety of the vessel and passengers would be secured.
Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be sent on board the day before sailing, marked "Below."
Price of Passage in second cabin $75 and $80.
For Freight or Passage apply to
W. S. DRAYTON, Agent, No. 7 Broadway.
N. B.—The steamer ARAGO will succeed the FULTON, and sail July 23.

ROSS, FALCONER & CO.'S LINE
FOR SAN FRANCISCO.
RATES REDUCED TO 7½ CENTS PER CUBIC FOOT.
The superior medium Clipper ship
AKEY,
WILSON, Master,
Is now loading at Pier No. 8 East River, and having a large portion of her cargo on board, will have prompt dispatch. The AKEY was built in 1856, is owned by Messrs. Wakeman, Dimon & Co., of this City, is a very fast sailer having made 200 miles a day for fifteen successive days on her last voyage; is thoroughly ventilated, and insures at the lowest rates.
For balance of freight, apply to
ROSS FALCONER & CO.,
No. 46 Pine-st., corner William.
Agent at San Francisco, Messrs. ROSS, DEMPSTER & CO.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FROM NEW-YORK TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $130
Second Cabin Passage 75
FROM BOSTON TO LIVERPOOL.
Chief Cabin Passage $110
Second Cabin Passage 60
The ships from Boston call at Halifax
PERSIA, Capt. Judkins. CANADA, Capt. Lang.
ARABIA, Capt. J. Stone. AMERICA, Capt. Millar.
ASIA, Capt. E. G. Lott. NIAGARA, Capt. Anderson.
AFRICA, Capt. Shannon. EUROPA, Capt. J. Leitch.
These vessels carry a clear white light at mast head; green on starb'd and bow; red on port bow.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 1.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 8.
AMERICA, Millar, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 15.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, June 22.
EUROPA, Leitch, leaves Boston, Wednesday, June 29.
PERSIA, Judkins, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 6.
ARABIA, Stone, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 13.
ASIA, Lott, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, July 20.
CANADA, Lang, leaves Boston, Wednesday, July 27.
AFRICA, Shannon, leaves N. Y., Wednesday, Aug. 3.
Berths not secured until paid for.
An experienced surgeon on board.
The owners of these ships will not be accountable for Gold Silver, Bullion, Jewelry, Specie, Precious Stones or Metals, unless bills of lading are signed therefor and the value thereof therein expressed. For freight or passage apply to E. CUNARD, No 4 Bowling-green.

FOR THE SOUTH AND SOUTHWEST VIA CHARLESTON, S. C.—Semi-Weekly U. S. Mail Side-Wheel Steamship Line, leaving each port every Wednesday and Saturday.
Cabin passage, $15; Deck 8
The steamship COLUMBIA, Capt. BERRY, will leave Pier No. 4 North River, on WEDNESDAY, June 8, at 4 o'clock P. M. precisely.
Through tickets to the following places:

To New Orleans	$32 75	To Memphis, Tenn	$33 50
To Mobile	30 00	To Augusta, Ga	20 00
To Montgomery, Ala.	26 00	To Atlanta, Ga	25 00
To Knoxville, Tenn.	27 00	To Columbia, S. C	20 00
To Charlotte, N. C.	22 00	To Jacksonville, Fla.	21 00
To Nashville, Tenn	30 00	To Pilatka, Fla	23 00

For freight or passage, apply to
SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.
The JAS. ADGER, R. ADAMS, Commander, succeeds on SATURDAY, June 11.

ATLANTIC ROYAL MAIL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY'S NEW-YORK AND GALWAY LINE.—The splendid first class steamship ANNA WHITE, Commander, will depart from New York for Galway via St. Johns on THURSDAY, the 23d inst. Price of passage: First-class, $80; second class, $50; third-class, $30. Liberal cabin table supplied for third class. For freight or passage and further particulars, apply to the undersigned at their various agencies at Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore, the offices of the Company on their Express routes, and principal office No. 61 Hudson-st., New-York. AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY,
ALEX HOLLAND, Manager.

ROYAL MAIL STEAMSHIP "ASIA" FOR LIVERPOOL.—The ASIA, E. G. LOTT, Commander, will sail from the stream on WEDNESDAY next, 8th inst.
A steamboat will ply between the Company's wharf at Jersey City and the ship, from 10 to 11:30 A. M., to convey passengers and luggage only on board.
In consequence of the great number of persons who go out in the small steamers and the great risk arising therefrom, passengers are respectfully requested to take leave of their friends on the wharf as they cannot be taken on board.
The Africa will sail 23d June.
E. CUNARD, No. 4 Bowling Green.

FOR SAVANNAH AND FLORIDA.—THE American Atlantic Screw Steamship Company's new and elegant steamship HUNTSVILLE, Jno A. Post, Commander, will leave Pier No. 12 North River, on SATURDAY, June 11 at 4 o'clock P. M. Passage to Savannah, with unsurpassed accommodations, $15; through ticket to New Orleans $30 to Mobile $25 to Montgomery, $26; Albany, Ga., $24; Atlanta, $25; Columbus, $23; Macon, $21; Augusta, $20; also to principal places in Florida at lowest rates. Freight 10 cents per foot and proportionate rates. Insurance one half per cent. Apply to
R. B. CROMWELL & CO., No. 86 West st.

REDUCED RATES.—FOR NORFOLK, $6; PETERSBURGH OR RICHMOND, $8.—The steamship ROANOKE, Captain S inner, will receive freight for the above places on Tuesday and Wednesday at her No. 13 North River, and leave Wednesday, 8th inst., at 3 o'clock. Freight for Petersburgh landed at City Point, and that for Norfolk at Portsmouth. Passage, stateroom included, to Norfolk, reduced to $6; Petersburgh or Richmond, stateroom included, reduced to $8. Meals 50c. extra. LUDLAM & HEINEKEN, No. 115 Broadway.

U. S. PASSPORTS (INDISPENSABLE DURING war,) issued through J. B. NONES Notary Public, No. 362 Broadway, corner of Warren st. Naturalized citizens must produce certificates. Important Passport instructions of France issued with each passport. Bounty lands, pensions, &c., procured.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR NEWPORT AND PROVIDENCE.—Steamer GOVERNOR leaves Pier No. 6 North River, every
WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY,
at 4 P. M.
REDUCED RATES OF PASSAGE.
Cabin $2 | Deck $1
No charge for berths.
For freight or passage, apply on board, or at No. 25 Coenties-slip. L. KENNY, Agent.

FOR ASTORIA AND RAVENSWOOD.—The new and elegant steamer MATTANO will leave Astoria and Ravenswood at 6:35, 8, 10:05, A. M., 2:40, 4:50, and 6:50 P. M. Leave Fulton Market slip, 7:15, 9, A. M.; 1, 3:45, 5:45 7:50 P. M. Fare 10 cents. Landing at Hunter's Point each way. N. B.—The above steamer can be chartered for evening excursions, at reasonable rates. Apply on board, at Fulton Market-slip, between 11 and 1 o'clock.

MORNING LINE FOR PEEKSKILL—Landing at Yonkers, Hastings Dobbs' Ferry, Tarrytown, Nyack, Sing Sing, Haverstraw, Grassy Point, Verplanck's Point and Caldwell's. The steamboat AURORA, Captain ANNING SMITH, will leave the foot of Jay-st EVERY MORNING, at 8 o'clock; returning, leaves Peekskill at 1½ o'clock P. M., touching at Amos-st.

AFTERNOON BOAT FOR YONKERS, HASTINGS DOBBS' FERRY, TARRYTOWN, SING SING AND HAVERSTRAW.—Steamer BROADWAY will leave pier foot of Jay-st (touching at Christopher) EVERY AFTERNOON, at 4 o'clock. No freight received after 3½ o'clock, and none taken on Saturdays.

FOR NEW-HAVEN.—THE STEAMER ELM CITY will leave Peck-slip, East River, EVERY DAY, at 3 P. M. The steamer TRAVELER, EVERY NIGHT at 11, arriving in time for the early morning trains.
RICHARD PECK, Agent.

FOR SAG HARBOR, LANDING AT ORIENT and Greenport each way. The steamer CATALINE will leave from Oliver-st., pier No. 33, East River, every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY afternoons, at 6 o'clock. Freight taken.

DAY BOAT FOR ALBANY AND TROY.—Steamer METAMORA, from foot of Jay-st., every TUESDAY, THURSDAY and SATURDAY, at 7 A. M.

EXCURSIONS.

EXCURSIONS.—THE NEW STEAMERS W. G. PUTNAM, CERES, MAGNOLIA, and others, with barges, can be chartered by Lodges, &c. Apply to JOS. T. MARTIN, Agent, No. 68 South-st., corner of Pine.

PUBLIC MEETINGS.

PAINTERS.—A SPECIAL MEETING OF THE House painters' Society will be held at Montgomery Hall, No. 76 Prince-st., THIS (Tuesday) EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Punctual attendance is requested.
THOS. SUNDERLAND, President.
LUKE MAGUIRE, Secretary.

NEW-YORK HISTORICAL SOCIETY.—The regular monthly meeting of this Society will be held at the library on TUESDAY EVENING June 7, 1859. The Hon. GEORGE BANCROFT will read a paper on *Jonathan Edwards*. ANDREW WARNER, Rec sec.

CIGARS.

HAVANA CIGARS—IN BOND, FOR EXPORT, or in store, duty paid for sale, by STRATTON, SANFORD & CO., Importers, No. 59 Beaver-st, corner William, opposite Delmonico's,

HAVANA CIGARS—FOR SALE IN QUANTITIES to suit purchasers, by GEORGE W. NICHOLS, Importer, No. 1 South William st., opposite Delmonico's.

HAVANA CIGARS OF THE CHOICEST brands, for sale at retail at CROOK & DUFF'S Times Building.

RAILROADS

UNPARALLELED REDUCTION OF FARE,
VIA
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD,
MONDAY, JUNE 6, 1859,
FARE WILL BE REDUCED TO THE FOLLOWING RATES:

FROM NEW-YORK TO		FROM NEW-YORK TO	
Cleveland	$8 00	Crestline	$6 00
Chicago	12 00	Cincinnati	13 25
Columbus	10 00	St. Louis	23 25

RATES TO
LOUISVILLE, INDIANAPOLIS, FORT WAYNE, MILWAUKEE,
And all other important points in the West, reduced in the same proportion.
Be particular to ask for tickets via the
PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.
Tickets sold and information given at either of the offices of the Company, viz: No. 2 Astor House, foot of Cortlandt-st., or No. 8 Battery-place, New-York.
J. L. ELLIOTT, Agent.
LOUIS L. HOUPT, General Ticket Agent.

NEW-YORK AND HARLEM RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
On and after Wednesday, June 1, 1859, trains will leave 20th-st. station, New-York, as follows:
7:45 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
8:30 A. M.—Mail train for Albany.
9:30 A. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
11:20 A. M.—For White Plains.
2:30 P. M.—For Williams' Bridge.
4:00 P. M.—White Plains.
4:30 P. M.—Dover Plains.
5:00 P. M.—White Plains.
6:15 P. M.—White Plains from White and Centre sts.
8:30 P. M.—Williams' Bridge.
RETURNING, WILL LEAVE
5:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
5:30 A. M.—From Dover Plains.
6:40 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
7:00 A. M.—From White Plains.
9:50 A. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
11:30 A. M.—Mail train from Albany.
1:00 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
2:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
5:50 P. M.—From Williams' Bridge.
6:00 P. M.—From White Plains.
W. J. CAMPBELL,
Superintendent.

NEW-YORK AND FLUSHING RAILROAD.
ARRANGEMENTS FOR JUNE, 1859.
Trains will leave Hunter's Point for Flushing, stopping at Calvary Cemetery, Winfield, Newtown and West Flushing.

LEAVE HUNTER'S POINT DEPOT AT	LEAVE FLUSHING DEPOT AT
7.15 A. M.	6:30 A. M.
9:15 A. M.	7:55 A. M.
1:30 P. M.	10 A. M.
4 P. M.	2:30 P. M.
6 P. M.	4:45 P. M.
7:45 P. M.	6:40 P. M.

Connecting with steamer *Mattano*, Capt. H. N. GAGE, leaving Fulton Market pier at 9 A. M., 1, 3:15, 5:45 and 7:30 P. M., and Hunter's Point on the arrival of the trains.
Fare from New-York to Calvary Cemetery 10
Fare from New-York to Winfield 15
Fare from New-York to Newtown and West Flushing 20
Fare from New-York to Flushing 25
OLIVER CHARLICK, President.

NEW-YORK AND ERIE RAILROAD.—ON and after MONDAY, April 4, 1859, and until further notice, Passenger Trains will leave Pier foot of Duane-st. as follows, viz: Dunkirk Express, at 6 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and principal intermediate stations. Mail Train, at 8 A. M., for Dunkirk and Buffalo, and intermediate stations. Rockland Passenger, at 3:30

NEWS BY THE CITY OF WASHINGTON.

[*Continued from First Page.*]

ably, to enable her to make for herself a free constitution, and thus to strengthen the balance of power in Europe."

Political and Miscellaneous Intelligence.

GREAT BRITAIN.

All the London papers give credence to a report that Lord PALMERSTON and Lord JOHN RUSSELL had come to a general agreement on the subject of Parliamentary reform and foreign policy; and they predict as a natural consequence, that the Derby Government will be compelled to resign soon after the reassembling of Parliament.

The Admiralty had formally invited tenders for a monthly mail service each way between Great Britain and Australia, *viâ* Panama. The contract is to be for seven years. The maximum time for performing the service to or from Melbourne is to be 55 days, exclusive of the transit across the Isthmus, but proposals embracing a shorter time will receive favorable consideration. A premium of £50 will be given for every day less than the contract period.

The Paris correspondent of the London *Post* learns that arrangements have been made by the French and Sardinian Governments to transfer to Greek and other foreign vessels coal and other war material ordered by England, and which would have been carried by British vessels but for the late neutrality proclamation.

A National Rifle Club Association was said to be in course of formation with a proposed capital of £50,000 to facilitate the arrangement of the various local clubs with regard to the purchase of arms.

The London *Times* in an editorial on the affairs of Mexico, gives the decided opinion that the sympathies of England are due to the same party which secured the friendship of the United States, and says it makes the avowal with more emphasis because its correspondence apparently intimates that the British representatives have inclined to the opposite side. It regards with great satisfaction the alleged proceedings of the Americans.

KOSSUTH had addressed another large meeting in favor of the neutrality of England, at Manchester. He intimated that he should probably soon be in his native country. It was reported that he (KOSSUTH) was the President of a Hungarian Committee just established at Genoa—the object of the Committee being to encourage desertion from the Austrian ranks.

The Cunard Company had sold four of their screw-steamers to the Spanish Government, and they are to be replaced by vessels of greater power and size.

THE ATLANTIC TELEGRAPH.

An extraordinary meeting of the Atlantic Telegraph Company had been called to approve the heads of a provisional arrangement made with the Government. Authority is to be asked for the creation of new capital to the extent of £600,000 in preference shares of £5 each.

FRANCE.

The *Moniteur* contains the announcement that a note had been sent to foreign Governments to the effect that the commerce of neutral States will be respected, and the principles laid down at the Paris Congress, observed, pledges the French Government to the proctocol annexed to the Treaty of Paris, enacts that privateering is and remains abolished, that the neutral flag covers enemy's goods, with the exception of contraband of war, and that neutral goods, with the exception of contraband of war, are not liable to capture under an enemy's flag; and that blockades, in order to be binding, must be effective; that is, must be maintained by a force sufficient really to prevent access to the coast of the enemy.

Trade is very dull in France. The Corn markets were firmer, and in some instances higher. Warm weather was wanting for the growing crops.

The seige fleet was fitting out at Toulon with great expedition. Independent of screw liners and frigates, it is to consist of ten screw gun-boats, suitable for the shallow shores of the Adriatic. The naval equipments are so urgent that merchant vessels are left without crews.

Wheat was being shipped as rapidly as possible from Odessa to France, owing to the fact that all shipments to France after June 1 will be liable to the old sliding scale of duties.

The Paris Bourse on the 21st was generally firm, and Rentes advanced ¼ ℔ cent. On the 23d there were some fluctuations, but the closing prices showed no change. On the 24th the market was firm, and the Three ℔ Cents. closed at 61 65 for money, and 61.60 for account, being an advance of ¼ ℔ cent.

NAPLES.

The King of Naples died on the afternoon of the 22d May.

France is said to have recognized the neutrality of Naples.

The Naples correspondent of the London *Mimes* states that the Neapolitan Government had made overtures to England for a reconciliation, and that they had been responded to in a friendly spirit.

The London *Post* announces that England was about to send Sir JAMES HUDSON on a mission to Naples, and that France and Sardinia were also about to send diplomatic representatives.

NAPLES, 23d.—FRANCIS the Second has assumed the reins of government. Tranquility reigns throughout the kingdom.

AUSTRIA.

The *Times'* Vienna correspondent believes there will be little or no change in the foreign policy of Austria. She will endeavor to make friends with Russia, but will not offend Germany or the Porte.

Accounts from Hungary are extremely alarming, and there must, sooner or later, be serious disturbances if concessions are not made. The country is full of Russian agents, who act almost openly.

PRUSSIA.

The Vienna correspondent of the *Times* says it was erecibly reported that Prussia would soon place six *corps d'armée* on the Lower Rhine, and two on her eastern frontier.

RUSSIA.

The Russian General, LUDERS, fixed his headquarters at Kischeneff on the 4th ult. He will have a force of 60,000 men in Bessarabia and Kherson.

TURKEY.

A Constantinople letter asserts positively that a general insurrectionary movement is being organized throughout all the Sclave provinces in the Turkish empire. It is supposed to be favored by foreign influence. The Turkish Government is doing all in its power to prevent the danger.

The Emperor of Russia is said to have written an autograph letter to the Sultan, filled with expressions of friendship, disavowing all ideas of aggression, and assuring him that he will take care that the events passing in Europe shall in no way affect his interests.

The MONTENEGRINS were destroying the Austrian telegraph in Sutorina, thereby cutting off communition between Cattaro and Rojusa.

The Russian General, LOUIS MENSCHIKOFF, had arrived at Constantinople, his ostensible business being the installation of the Armenian patriarch.

GREAT STORM IN THE RED SEA.

A terrific storm of thunder, lightning, and rain burst upon Aden on the night of the 30th April. It lasted in its full strength for three hours, and did great damage. Between 20 and 30 persons were drowned in places where it was thought the waters could never reach. One hundred and eighty-seven stone houses were laid in ruins, nearly all the citizens destroyed, and great portions of the roads were swept into the valleys.

INDIA AND CHINA.

The Calcutta and Hong Kong mails reached Suez on the 17th, and were expected to be delivered in England on the 27th.

Commercial Intelligence.

LONDON STOCK AND MONEY MARKET.

The Stock Exchange on the 21st was dull but steady. On the 23d, the market was firmer, and Consols closed at an advance of ¼ ℔ cent. On the 24th, the market opened strong at a further slight advance, but it became weaker, and Consols closed at 91½@91⅝ for Money and 91⅛@91¼ for Account.

In the Money Market the supply was very abundant, and rates were rather easier.

The drafts of the International Security Bank of Havana were returned on the 23d, accompanied by instructions that they might be presented again after the arrival of the next mail.

At Hamburg the rate of discount had declined to 2¼ per cent.

The City Article of the *Daily News* says that the discount market was becoming more easy from day to day. First class bills were freely taken at 3⅛@3¾ per cent, and a vast mass of money was lying idle.

The *Times* reports several transactions at a fraction below 3 per cent.

LONDON MARKETS.

WHEAT dull, at a decline of 3s.@4s. on last Monday's rates. SUGAR in moderate demand, at about former prices. COFFEE firm, and in fair demand. TEA—Pipe Congou wanted; common slow of sale, at 1s. 2¾d. RICE firm. TALLOW sells at 51s. 6d. on the spot, and 55s. for end of year. LINSEED OIL dull, at 28s. 9d.@29s. Scotch PIG IRON, 47s. 9d.@48. The Colonial WOOL sales are progressing with fair spirit, at former prices.

LIVERPOOL MARKETS.

LIVERPOOL Wednesday, May 25.

COTTON—A rather better demand from the trade was prevailed, but it has been freely met, and prices are easier, although not to the extent of a quotation.

Sales of the three days 18,000 bales, including about 1,500 for export. Messrs. CLARK & SONS quote Middling Orleans at 6½d., and Middling Uplands at 6 2-16d.

At Manchester there is little or no business doing, except for the India Market. Prices are in favor of buyers.

BREADSTUFF—Messrs. RICHARDSON, SPENCE & Co., report a very dull market under the influence of remarkably fine weather and continued arrivals from France. Flour easier and slow of sale at 11s.@14s. Wheat—a rather improved tone, but only moderate sales at the lowest quotations of last Friday. Red Western, 8s.@10s 6d.; White, 10s. 6d.@11s. 2d.; Southern, 10s. 9d.@13s. Corn difficult to sell at late quotations. Mixed, 6s. 8d.@6s. 10d.; Yellow, 6s. 10d.@7s. 3d.; White, 6s.@8s. 9d.

PROVISIONS—Beef steady; New Cliburtis' India Mess, £7 5s. Pork firm, at 55s.@90s. Bacon quiet and unchanged. Lard firm, but no demand. Tallow rather dull—Botchers' Associatted 56s. 6d.

PRODUCE—Resin dull, at 4s. 1d.@4s. 3d. for Common. Bark dull and nominal. Sugar, Coffee and Rice quiet, at former rates. Ashes quiet; sales of Old Pots, at 31s.@31s. 6d. Spirits of Turpentine steady, at 42s., to arrive, and 43s. 6d.@44s. on the spot.

The City of Washington's News and the Nova Scotia Line.

SACKVILLE, N. B., Monday, June 6,.

The dilapidated condition of the Nova Scotia Company's line renders it quite impossible to transact any business over it in a satisfactory manner. Nearly every report of European news from Cape Race is delayed east of this point from one to four or five days. The *City of Washington's* news was obtained at Cape Race by the newsboat of the Associated Press last Thursday. Late on Saturday, P. M., the Nova Scotia line gave us about one quarter part of the report for the Press, and then the wires ceased to work. This P. M. the line was repaired, and the report was again resumed, but before a word of the news reached this point the wires near Pictou gave out for the third time, and nothing can be received to-night. This is the more provoking as the last part of the report is known to contain the one day later news telegraphed by the agents of the Associated Press at Paris, London and Liverpool to Cork. It is understood that the Newfoundland Company have authorized Mr. C. W. FIELD to send out an additional cable to extend from Cape Breton to Prince Edward's Island, thus avoiding Nova Scotia entirely and placing the whole line from this place to Newfoundland under the immediate control of the Newfoundland Company, and putting an end to the annoyances of the public who are compelled to do business over the present shamefully mismanaged lines in Nova Scotia.

Arrival of the Steamship Indian.

QUEBEC, Monday, June 6.

The steamer *Indian*, from Liverpool, passed Further Point, at 5 o'clock this morning, and will be due here at about 7 o'clock this evening. Her dates are no later than those received by the *City of Washington*, off Cape Race, and the dispatch made up for this point contains no further details of the news.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH.

FROM WASHINGTON.

Mexican Affairs—Additions to the Gulf Squadron—Reducing the Customs Expenses—Condition of the Treasury, &c.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 6.

Señor MATA had a conference to-day with Secretary CASS relative to Mexican affairs.

The frigate *Sabine* will sail for the Gulf in a few days—the *Congress* taking her place as flag-ship of the Brazil Squadron. Purser SLAMM has been ordered to the latter vessel—Captain SANDS, Commander. The Brazil Squadron is now in charge of Commander STEADMAN, of the sloop *Dolphin*.

Mr. DE GRAW, of Otsego, has the contract for erecting the Marine Barracks on Flushing-avenue, Brooklyn, at $55,000. The official estimates were $90,000 for the same work. Rather a blue prospect for a speculation!

TAYLOR & MAURY, of this City, have received the contract for supplying paper to the United States Senate.

President BUCHANAN and Secretaries FLOYD and THOMPSON are expected here to-morrow. Q.

[FROM THE REPORTER FOR THE ASSOCIATED PRESS.]

WASHINGTON, Monday, June 6.

The Home Squadron is to be still further increased. The frigate *Sabine* will soon proceed to the Gulf. There will then be ten vessels of war there, with an aggregate of two hundred and twelve guns. As one vessel has already been ordered to Tampico to land marines and other forces, if necessary, to protect American citizens and property in the event of an assault by MIRAMON on that city, the impression prevails here that a similar course will be pursued at other points, wherever such intervention may be required by American interests. It may not be generally known that the sailors are constantly drilled in the practice of small arms as well as ordnance. The latter can be used on land, as carriages are provided for their use in such an emergency.

For more than twelve months past the Secretary of the Treasury has been receiving information from the Collectors, in compliance with official instructions, as to what reductions can be made in the expenses of collecting the revenue from the Customs. As the reports have been successively received the reforms have been gradually carried out as far as could be, without detriment to the public service. The expenses last year were about $200,000 less than during the one preceding. The reduction of the expenses at New-York and other cities, soon to be effected, is a part of the economical arrangement.

The Treasurer has now ample means at his command. A million and a half of the late loan has not yet been called in, but can be obtained at any time; besides, from four to five millions of treasury notes can now be reissued under the recent act of Congress, and as many as may be redeemed. Within the last ten days a million and a half of treasury notes have been reissued at five per centum.

The frigate *Congress* is to be the Flag-ship of the Brazil Squadron. Purser SLAMM has been ordered to this vessel.

A private letter from our Minister to Austria says that ex-President PIERCE, who has been sojourning in Vienna, left there on the 12th of May.

The municipal election passed off quietly to-day without any of those scenes which have heretofore disgraced the city. There was no serious opposition to the anti-Know-Nothing ticket.

Heavy Frosts.

SERIOUS DAMAGE TO THE CROPS AND FRUIT.

BUFFALO, Monday, June 6.

This city and vicinity was visited by a severe frost on Saturday night, destroying the fruit and potatoes, and, it is feared, doing heavy damage to the other crops. Accounts from the country report the frost as very heavy in some places this morning, and the crops, it is feared, are much injured.

The Buffalo *Courier* has the following:

"The heavy frost on Saturday night blighted a considerable portion of the produce of the flower and vegetable gardens in the city, and it is to be feared of the fruit orchards and fields in the country. Indeed, we hear that the potato vines are completely blackened and blasted in various places, and we apprehend their destruction in this vicinity is quite general. Tomato plants and cucumber vines, in the eastern section of the city, presented a drooping appearance early yesterday morning; and the effect of the sun in the course of the day showed that they had sustained more injury than was at first believed. The most that can be expected is, that new shoots will spring from their roots. The string beans, we fear, are also extensively cut off. The frost wilted the tops of the sweet corn, especially that of largest growth. Peas, radishes, carrots, beets, asparagus, salsify, lettuce and onions escaped unhurt. Numerous varieties of flowers were destroyed. The dahlia tops were all blasted, but there is plenty of time for them to spring up afresh. And so in regard to the cucumbers and most other vegetables—they must be planted anew. There are plenty of tomato plants to be obtained of those who make it a business to raise and sell, and know how to take care of them. Some cautious persons, here and there, covered their cucumber vines with newspapers, or whatever else chanced to be at hand, and were rewarded for their pains by finding them unhurt. But, in general, no such precaution was taken. The temperature on Saturday evening seemed scarcely lower than that of the night previous. But the high wind of Friday night prevented the frost from taking effect. The new shoots of the grape vines, with their young fruit all set, which promised two days ago the most abundant yield, are now utterly withered. That single night of frost has struck a severe blow upon a community still suffering from the effect of a financial revulsion and the calamity of short crops. It has given a serious check to the progress of a generally reviving prosperity. But we may hope that the visitation is a local one, of comparatively limited range, in which case a scarcity may here be partially compensated for by a surplus elsewhere, and the influx of supplies from a distant source prevent any great rise of prices."

DANSVILLE, N. Y., Monday, June 6.

A heavy and disastrous frost prevailed in this vicinity on Saturday night, killing the growing corn and potatoes and all garden vegetables. It was feared that the various fruits have also been cut off. The loss, it is anticipated, will be very heavy.

CLEVLAND, Monday, June 6.

There was a heavy frost throughout the northern part of Ohio on Saturday night, and the wheat crop was badly injured or destroyed, and corn, grapes, and potatoes frozen.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 6.

There was a severe frost on Sunday morning, extending over the whole of Ohio, and the larger part of Indiana, and doing great damage to the wheat, corn and potato crops.

PITTSBURG, Monday, June 6.

A severe frost occurred in this neighborhood on Saturday night, and caused great damage to the wheat, corn and potato crops, and also to some of the fruit trees.

The Albany *Evening Journal*, of yesterday, announces the appearance of a heavy frost in that vicinity:

"In this neighborhood the atmosphere was quite cool last evening, and early this morning there was a heavy white frost on the hills west of our city. We learn from Mr. ROBERT HARPER, that at 5 o'clock this morning the thermometer at his place was down to 32, and that a hard white frost was perceptible at that hour in that vicinty. So hard was it that it could be scraped off the boards. We also learn from a gentleman who left Delaware County at an early hour, that frost was visible all along the plank road, and that up to sunrise the atmosphere was quite cold."

Affairs in Boston.

THE DEATH OF CAPT. RYDER—IMMIGRATION, &C.

BOSTON, Monday, June 6.

Many vessels at the wharves to-day, had their colors at half-mast in respect for the memory of Capt. RYDER, late master of the bark *Oak*, of the Philadelphia Packet Line.

The ship *Neptune* arrived to-day from Liverpool, with 319 passengers, and the ship *Kate Prince*, with 357.

Two seamen of the frigate *Minnesota* died yesterday at the Hospital; the first, DANL. FARRELL, from being stabbed in a fight in North-street; he has a mother living in Baltimore. The second, JOHN MCNERMOTH, fell from a third-story window in North-street.

PATRICK and DENNIS MULLEN have been arrested, charged with killing DANIEL FARREL, of the *Minnesota*. FARREL'S funeral took place to-day, and was attended by about 300 of his shipmates.

The two hundred and twenty-first annual parade of the Ancient and Honorable Artillery Company took place, to-day, with the usual ceremonies, Colonel BRINLEY commanding. Governor BANKS and staff were escorted to Chancey-Place Church, where the anniversary sermon was preached by Rev. GEO. H. HEPWORTH; the Ancient and Honorable, with their invited guests, then dined at Faneuil Hall. After the dinner, the company proceeded to the Common, where the following officers received their commissions from the Governor: Captain, Gen. JOSEPH ANDREWS; First Lieutenant, Major CHAS. AMORY, Jr.; Second Lieutenant, Brig-Gen. E. W. PIERCE; Adjutant, Capt. ISAAC F. SHEPARD; Treasurer, Capt. J. G. ROBERTS.

New-Haven City Election.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Monday, June 6.

The city election was warmly contested to-day, and resulted in the reelection of the Democratic Mayor by 360 majority. The Republicans carried their Aldermen in the First, Second, Fourth and Sixth Wards, and fifteen Councilmen; the Democrats elected their Aldermen in the Third and Fifth Wards, and nine Councilman, together with the Collector, Sheriffs, Clerk and Treasurer.

Fire in Eaton, Ohio.

CINCINNATI, Monday, June 6.

A fire in Eaton, Ohio, on Sunday morning destroyed thirteen buildings, causing a loss of $50,000; insured for $12,000.

New-Orleans City Election.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, June 6.

The election to-day for Comptroller and Aldermen resulted in the complete success of the American ticket by about 2,000 majority. No serious disturbance occurred.

Return of the President to Washington.

NORFOLK, Monday, June 6.

The President left Portsmouth this afternoon in the steamer *Adelaide, en route* from Raleigh for Washington, *viâ* Baltimore. There was an immense crowd at the wharf, and loud cheers greeted the President. He seems in fine health.

The corner-stone of a large Catholic Church was laid yesterday at Portsmouth—Bishop MCGILL, of Richmond, officiating.

A Suspension in Charleston, S. C.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Monday, June 6.

It is confidently stated here that the house of JOHN FRASER & Co., of Charleston, suspended on Saturday, in consequence of the difficulty of negotiating Sterling Exchange. Their assets are superabundant, and it is believed the suspension will be very temporary.

Norwich City Election.

NORWICH, Conn., Monday, June 6.

At the city election here to-day the entire Republican ticket headed by Mayor PRENTICE was successful by 144 majority. The vote cast was very large.

Southern Ocean Steamer Movements.

SAVANNAH, Sunday, June 5.

The United States Mail steamship *Alabama*, from New-York, arrived at her wharf at 9 o'clock P. M. yesterday.

[Advertisement.]

A CALL FOR IT FROM EUROPE.—We extract the following from the *Atlas* of Sunday. Ex-Alderman Herrick writes a pungent paragraph often:

"BELLE BRITTO" or "GAYETTY."—Col. Hiram Fuller, in his first letter from Paris to the *Express*, writes as follows of the hotel at which he is quartered:

"I have been a day and a night in Paris, and I must hasten to mention the experience thereof. The magnificence of the 'Grand Hotel de Louvre,' quite eclipse in the hotel way anything I have ever seen, even in America. I shall not yet attempt to describe it. The word gorgeous is applicable everywhere. The hotel is located in the Rue Rivoli, directly opposite the Louvre, and but a short distance from the Palace of the Tuileries. It was finished four years ago, at a cost of seventeen millions of francs, and is owned by the 'Credit Mobilier.' It combines the American and European system—the *table d'hôte* and restaurant. The dining hall is copied from the Palace of Versailles, and far surpasses the crystal and gilded splendors of the celebrated 'Crockford's' in London. The rooms are richly and superbly furnished, and the beds the best I ever slept on. I must, however, make one criticism. The 'Cabinets' have no distinction of sex, and the refinement of GAYETTY is an unknown luxury in Paris, as well as in England. With us it belongs to the 'commonest necessities of life.'"

This enthusiastic indorsement of the 'luxury" of GAYETTY'S paper has led to the suspicion that the accomplished author of "Belle Britton" was sent out to Europe as an especial agent to introduce that wonderful American invention into the higher circles of European life. We are assured by our neighbor GAYETTY that such is not the fact. GAYETTY relies upon the merits of his paper to make its own way into the "Cabinets" of Paris.

[Advertisement.]

NATURE'S ASSISTANT.

The arterial blood makes the body. The body becomes blood again, but venous blood. Now, if these matters which are ready to become venous blood remain longer than nature designed, *nature must be assisted.*

BRANDRETH'S PILLS must be used, which have no action except upon those humors which the body's health requires to be removed. Colds, hoarseness, sore throats, rheumatisms, bilitous affections, are all cured by this vegetable physic, which takes away only the bad, but leaves the good blood to strengthen the body. Ye who have headache, or have pain of any kind, will do well to provide a few of these Pills. Four or five, swallowed, would never be repented of. Sold at No. 294 Canal-street; principal office No. 296 Bowery; and by all druggists. Price 25 cents a box.

[Advertisement.]

THERE IS NO MISTAKING THIS FACT.—There is no mistaking the fact that the garments made and sold by the Delano Life-preserving Coat and Vest Company, No. 256 Broadway, are the only preventives of death by drowning ever offered to the public. They are designed for the young and old of both sexes. The editor of this paper wore one on his recent trip to Europe. Ocean travelers, persons who go to watering places, on yachting excursions, &c., should certainly examine and wear these elegant and life-insuring articles of clothing. They are almost as cheap and as useful as ordinary habiliments, apart from their maritime excellence.

[Advertisement.]

CROOK & DUFF,
Model Restaurant
TIMES Building,
New-York.
Dinner,
Breakfast and Tea.
Private Rooms for Parties.

[Advertisement.]

BRADY'S GALLERIES.
Photographs,
Ambrotypes and Daguerreotypes.
Nos. 359 and 643 Broadway, New-York, and
352 Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.
Portraits, Miniatures, Daguerreotypes and Engravings copied and finished in every style of the art.

[Advertisement.]

GLORIOUS WEATHER.—You can't enjoy such beautiful weather as we had last week unless your head is cool. In order to effect this, wear a light and seasonable hat; and in order to procure the right sort, go to KNOX'S, No. 212 Broadway, corner of Fulton-street, where you will find a most *recherché* assortment of novelties for the season—among others, "The Pride of Youth," for young gentlemen.

[Advertisement.]

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.—No case of fever and ague, liver complaint, colic, indigestion, bodily weakness, sick headache or sexual difficulty can withstand the curative and, at the same time, invigorating action of these Pills. Sold at 80 Maiden-lane, New-York.

[Advertisement.]

HERRING'S Patent Champion Fire-Proof Safes, No. 251 Broadway, corner of Murray-street, opposite City Hall, New-York.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

For Markets see Third Page.

Sales at the Stock Exchange....JUNE 6.

$18,000	Missouri St. 6s.	84¾	5	Am. Ex. Bank	101⅜
5,000	do	s10 84	87	do	100
15,000	do	s60 83⅜	20	Ocean Bank	95
3,000	Tennessee 6s. '90	90	50	Harlem R. Pref.	s30 38¾
1,000	Brooklyn C. W. L.	102	100	Reading R.	c 39⅞
1,000	Fred. Riv. R. 3d m.	72	100	do	b60 39¼
6,000	Mich. Cen. R. 7 ℔ c. 1st m. S. F. C. bds.	82⅜	100	do	s30 39¾
1,000	Ill. Cen. R. bds.	79¾	50	do	b60 39
1,500	do	80	50	Panama R.	s30 118
11,000	L. C. & Mil. L. G. R.	17	30	do	119
1,000	N. J. Cen 1st M.	106	100	Mich. Cent. R.	b60 42
12	Bank of New-York	106⅜	148	do	42
66	National Bank	100	100	do	b30 42
5	Bank of State N. Y.	100	100	Mich. S. & N. Ia. R.	9¼
95	Park Bank	104⅜	750	Mich S. & N. Ia. G. S.	31
100	Penn. Coal Co.	s30 81⅜	100	do	s60 31⅝
575	Pac. M. Steam. Co.	70	50	do	b60 31⅝
150	do	s30 70	35	Ill. Central R.	s30 68
150	do	b60 70	31	Clev. Col. & Cin. R.	9¼
100	do	69¾	100	Gal. & Chicago R.	64⅛
30	do	s30 69¾	300	do	s15 64¼
3850	N. Y. Central R.	72½	100	do	64⅜
270	do	72⅝	100	do	s15 64⅝
200	do	72¾	150	do	s30 64
50	do	s15 72⅞	50	Cleve. & Tol. R.	opg 24¾
100	do	b60 72¾	300	do	opg 25¾
150	do	72⅝	100	do	s15 25⅜
100	do	btwk 72⅝	100	do	p&c 25⅞
20	do	72⅝	100	Ch. & R. I. R.	s30 58¾
250	do	72⅞	200	do	s30 58¾
150	do	s60 71⅞	50	do	opg 58¾
			40	N. H. & Hart. R.	123

SECOND BOARD.

$5,000	Missouri St. 6s.	84¾	180	Pacific M. S. Co.	70
1,000	Ill. Freeland bs.	95	50	do	s60 69¾
50	Am. Ex. Bank	s3 100	200	Reading Railroad	34⅜
67	Penn Coal Co.	81¾	100	Michigan Cen. R.	47
300	Erie Railroad	45	150	do	44⅞
200	Harlem R. Pref.	38½	100	M. S. & N. Ia. G. S.	b60 31
250	N. Y. Cent. R.	73½	100	do	b60 31⅜
400	do	s3 73	50	do	b3 31⅜
250	do	73½	25	Ill. Central R.	s30 68¾
200	do	73	150	Chi. & Rk. I. R.	opg 58¾
100	do	b3 73	50	do	b60 58¾
200	do	s3 72⅞			

REPORTED SALES AT AUCTION.

$500	Cle. & Tol. R. 7s.	54	10	Park Bank	109⅜
2,000	Virginia 6s.	96½	14	Bk. of the S. of N. Y.	99
4,000	Han. & Jo. Ill. Rs.	90	5	Col. & Ins. Co.	113
2,000	Bell'e & Ill'n R. 7s.	60	20	do	113⅜
3,000	G. W. Ill. R. 10s.	42⅜	23	Mer. Mut. Ins. Co.	113⅜
2,000	G. W. M. I. S. '57	64⅜	10	Market Fire In. Co.	129
1,000	S. M. I. S. of 1858	61⅜	28	Ful Fire Ins. Co.	147
10	Bk. of the Com'w'th.	99⅜	10	Lafayette F. In. Co.	110
20	Harmony F. In. Co.	97⅜	20	Clinton Fire In. Co.	110
25	Mer. Fire Ins. Co.	130	10	G. W. Ma. Ins. Co.	130
20	do	129½	30	Peter C. F. Ins. Co.	104⅜
20	Excelsior F. Ins. Co.	106⅜	10	Home Fire Ins. Co.	175⅜
50	Irving Bank	96⅜	10	New W. F. Ins. Co.	101¾
45	Pres. & M. Co. of Va.	50c.	20	Commerce F. In. Co.	100
350	Old Forge Coal Co.	20c.	15	Hope Fire Ins. Co.	104
800	C. (coal & salt) M. Co.	$1	20	Lenox F. Ins. Co.	94
10	St. Nicholas Bank	98⅛	15	Am. Express Co.	80⅛
20	Bank of New-York	105⅞	20	Atlantic Dock Co.	15⅛
20	Hanover Bank	91⅜	75	Wilkesbarre Gas Co.	90

MONDAY, June 6—P. M.

The Weekly Averages of the Banks of the City of New-York, on Saturday, June 4, 1859, present in the aggregate the following changes from the previous exhibit of May 28:

Decrease in Loans	$2,130 894
Decrease in Specie	591 511
Increase in Circulation	194 989
Decrease in Undrawn Deposits	2,983,519

Including the Clearing-House operations of the week, which show the inter-exchanges between the Banks, and including also the Sub-Treasury statement of Saturday, the following is the general comparison with the previous exhibit, and also with the movement this time last season:

COMPARATIVE RECAPITULATION.

	June 5, 1858.	June 4, 1859.	May 28, 1859.
Capital	$66,717,000	$68,508 657	$68,508 657
Loans	116 424 597	125,006 766	127 137 660
Specie	32 790,332	93,728 311	24,319 822
Circulation	7.547 830	8,427 642	8 232,653
Gross Deposits	101,489,535	103,207,002	107 064,005
Exchanged	17,982 648	20,628,166	21,801 650
Undrawn	83,506 887	82,578,836	85,562,355
In Sub-Treasury	5,263 348	4,327,155	4,752,086

The result of the present Bank Average comes fully up to the calculation made this morning in the reduction on the line of Loans and Discounts. It proves something better than we anticipated in the line of Specie. The curtailment in Deposits, of course, fully covers both items. The inference in regard to the Specie Average is, that most of the estimates of the increase from the interior, at this season of the year, when the domestic exchanges are almost universally in favor of New-York, are rather under than over the mark. The Statement, altogether, at a time when the export movement of Specie is large, is calculated to afford general satisfaction. This movement, which fell last week to $3,176,000 from $5,126,000 the week before, promises, at present, to be further considerably reduced this week. The Foreign Exchanges, to-day, are easier, and the demand for the *Asia*, sailing on Wednesday, opens moderate. On London 110@110¼ at sixty days, and 110¼@110⅜ at sight.

We hear of no alteration to-day in the rates for Money, either at Bank or on the Street. Discounts are 7@9 ℔ cent., and loans on demand 6 ℔ cent.

The suspension of a large Cotton firm in Charleston, with branch houses here and in Liverpool, was spoken of early in the day, but on Change, at 3½ o'clock, it was announced that the Charleston Banks had intervened to protect the maturing bills of the concern, most of which are on the other side, receiving in pledge the Cotton unsold, against which the bills were originally made. The Charleston house is one of old and very respectable standing, and the aid so promptly tendered by the Banks of that city will probably remove, or, at all events, greatly mitigate, their temporary embarrassment. The firm there is JOHN FRAZER & Co.; in New-York, TRENHOLM BROTHERS & Co., and in Liverpool, FRAZER, TRENHOLM & Co.

The Stock Exchange to-day has been remarkably dull, but without much change in most of the active Stocks. The principal exception to the weakness or indifference of the Market is New-York Central, which at one time showed an improvement of ⅜@¾ ℔ cent. on the closing sales of Saturday, and left off 72¾ against 72⅜ ℔ cent. About 5,000 shares changed hands. The Western list was weaker in the forenoon, but closed steady. Reading fell off this afternoon to 38½ ℔ cent, being still influenced by the difficulty in the Philadelphia Market. There was a further decline to 70 ℔ cent. in Pacific Mail, under a fresh manifestation of rivalry from Mr. VANDERBILT, who promises a regular semi-monthly line after July 1. The Panama Shares, which are to profit by this increased competition in the California passenger trade, are firmer. Some of the City Bank shares are lower. The Delaware & Hudson Co. have declared a half yearly dividend of 3½ ℔ cent. The shares leave off 91 ex-dividend. In State Stocks, Missouris hold steady at 84½@¾ cash; Tennessees are a fraction lower; Virginias 96⅛@⅜; Illinois Central Bonds are 95 for the Free Land and 80 ℔ cent. for the Construction mortgage. In other Railway Bonds there is very little movement. The Eries remain depressed; although the *Railway Journal* of Saturday intimates that a responsible party, stands ready to lease the Road for ten years, keep in full repair and pay the interest promptly upon all the debt of the Company. The general market left off dull.

The *Journal of Commerce* speaks of a want of courtesy on our part in impeaching its assertions of last Monday in regard to the Specie movement. We certainly believed then, as we know now, that at least three out of the five points made were gross misapprehensions, and calculated to impair the official Bank Averages, and to create unnecessary, as well as premature concern in financial circles, and so pronounced them. No personal discourtesy was intended, as there was no mistaking the source from which the writer had drawn his false inferences, and which had led other City journals into repeated instances of the same nature. We here reproduce the *Journal's* original paragraphs, written after the Average of *last* Monday, showing $24,319,000 was made officially known to the writer, and submit that, after the Average of *this* afternoon, it appears wholly unjustifiable, except in the mere estimate of the Specie that went out last week. It was wrong first, in impeaching the integrity of the Official Average by assuming that only $21,000,000 remained in Bank, and doubly wrong in leaving it to be inferred that as "little" Specie is arriving from the interior the Banks would be left after the present Average with only *seventeen* or *eighteen*, instead of *twenty-three millions* and the rise. We are equally satisfied that the assertion that the contraction in the line of loans and discounts is wholly compulsory, is wrong. The collections of maturing mercantile paper and of the Treasury bills of the Government have fallen in with an ease to the regular dealers at Bank, which certainly authorizes us to say that the contraction has been, for the most part, voluntary. A similar movement was never made with the same quiet facility. The *Journal*, under date of Monday, May 30, P. M., asserted:

"The large movements of specie last week have disturbed the Bank averages, *so that it is difficult to estimate their present condition*; but from a careful inquiry we are satisfied that the amount of coin and bullion on hand in those institutions at the opening of business this morning was *about twenty-one millions*. We learn of further large shipments going forward this week; the Boston steamer will probably take from a million to a million and a quarter in gold; and the total exports of specie for the current week *will add up between three and four millions*. There appears to be *no voluntary contraction in the discounts*, and most of the falling off seems to have been *compelled* by a decrease in specie. * * The dependence for the current week, in specie, *must be upon the stock here, as there appears to be little arriving from the interior.*"

The annual meeting of the Cumberland Coal and Iron Company was held yesterday at the office of the Company, No. 90 Broadway. DAVID PALMER and W. H. MCVICKAR, who were appointed inspectors of the election, reported 33,080 votes cast, and the following persons unanimously elected. President, Charles Gould; Directors, Robert P. Getty; Allan Campbell; Samuel J. Tilden; Nathaniel Marsh; William F. Havemeyer; David Palmer; Edmund A. Miller; Columbus Segnine; Benjamin Nathan; J. Hall Pleasants, Baltimore; Charles M. Connolly; Frederick Kuhne.

Earnings of the Galena and Chicago Union Railroad Company, for the month of May:

	1858.	1859.	Decrease.
Freight	109,985	$81 821	$28,163
Passengers	44,986	33,900	10,386
Mails, &c.	3,682	3 600	83
Total	$157,953	$119 321	$38,632

Corrected earnings for the previous month.. $88,708

Messrs. DUNCAN, SHERMAN & Co., will receive proposals for $18,000 bonds of the City of Buffalo, which are advertised elsewhere in this paper.

CITY BANK STATEMENTS.

WEEKLY AVERAGES OF THE NEW-YORK CITY BANKS.

Banks.	Loans. June 4.	Loans. May 28.	Specie. June 4.	Specie. May 28.
Bk. of New-York	4,373,828	4,386,655	1,166,192	1,185,801
Manhattan Co.	5,607